

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 254

PRICE TWO CENTS

NOON RALLIES OPEN THE LAST DAY IN THE PRIMARY CAMPAIGN

Candidates Utilize Closing
Hours in Reaching Voters
in All Parts of Boston and
Many Nearby Cities

OUT-DOOR MEETINGS

Seekers of Gubernatorial
Nominations or Their Sup-
porters to Be Heard in
Every Ward Before Close

Noon rallies were held today in the interests of all the candidates for nomination at the state primaries Tuesday, as a preliminary to a busy evening when the closing hours of the campaign will be utilized in every part of the city and in many of the surrounding cities and towns.

Everett C. Benton, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, spoke at Faneuil hall, and declared that he would be elected if nominated. He said that there was an organization working for him in every city and town in the state. He said that the state tax could be reduced at once, and if elected he would make an effort to take politics out of the business and thus help restore business confidence. There were about 1200 persons present.

The candidates who are contesting for the Republican and Democratic nominations for Governor, all of whom announced today that they expect victory at the polls tomorrow, plan to devote their time today especially to Boston.

Governor Foss expects to tour all of the Boston wards, except the Hyde Park district, this evening, speaking at a rally in each ward. Mayor Fitzgerald and David I. Walsh, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, are scheduled to address these rallies also.

At noon on behalf of Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and David I. Walsh addressed Boston gatherings. A rally from 12 to 1 o'clock was held at the corner of A and Mercer streets, South Boston.

The Governor's opponent, Joseph C. Pelletier, arranged through his campaign managers for 12 noon rallies. Mr. Pelletier spoke at a rally at the Plant shoe factory in Jamaica Plain and at others of the noon rallies.

This evening Mr. Pelletier plans to tour Boston, beginning with an open air rally in Bowdoin square, ward 8. Campaign managers for Joseph Walker are arranging for rallies in many of the Boston wards tonight. This noon Mr. Walker spoke at the gates of a large manufacturing plant in Beverly.

In his address to the operatives, Mr. Walker said: "Nothing is gained if we reduce the cost of living at the expense of wages and loss of employment. If we find it difficult to maintain the Massachusetts standard in the face of competition of other states of the Union, how can we hope to maintain such standard if we subject our industries to the competition of Europe and Asia? We must, therefore, maintain a reasonable protective tariff, not primarily for the benefit of manufacturers but primarily for the benefit of wage workers—to protect the American standard of living."

All the gubernatorial candidates claim victory for themselves tomorrow by substantial majorities. Governor Foss says that he "will sweep the state." His campaign leader for Boston, Joseph A. Maynard, says he will carry the 26 wards of the city by 10,000 majority.

Mr. Pelletier also claims Boston and says that he will carry the state by 25,000.

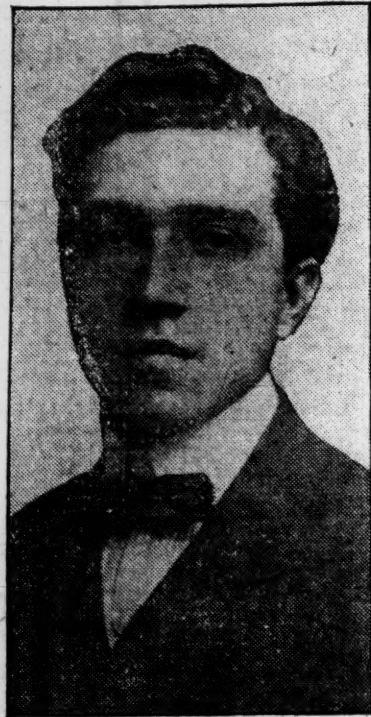
Julian R. Dillaby, campaign secretary for Joseph Walker, claims every county for Mr. Walker and estimates that the latter will receive two thirds of the Republican votes cast for Governor.

Mr. Benton says that from reports received at his campaign headquarters from all parts of the state he confidently expects to be chosen as the Republican nominee for Governor.

The names of over 1000 candidates have

(Continued on page five, column one)

BOSTON GREET'S WORLD COMMERCE DELEGATES



(Photo by Marceau)
DAVID MONTT
Delegate from Santiago, Chile



WILLIAM T. ANDERSON
Secretary of Norfolk (Va.) Board of Trade



FRANK M'ALLISTER
President of Indianapolis Commercial Club



(Copyright by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.)
VON HENRI MARTIN
Government delegate from Switzerland

CHARGE AGAINST CARUSO IN ETOR CASE CHALLENGED

SALEM, Mass.—Arguments on a motion for a bill of particulars in the cases of Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovannitti, charged with being accessories to the shooting of Anna Lopizzo, during the Lawrence textile strike, and Joseph Caruso, who is charged with the shooting, are being heard today in the superior court before Judge Joseph F. Quinn.

Judge James H. Sisk, counsel for Mr. Caruso, filed the motion for a bill of particulars in which he states that, in the six counts returned against the defendant, three alleged that the shooting was done by Salvatore Sciuto and Joseph Caruso, and he asks for specifications as to what particular act Mr. Caruso committed.

He then says that in the last three counts these men are charged with "divers others" whose names are unknown, and he wants those particulars also. Mr. Sciuto has not yet been taken in custody.

John P. S. Mahoney, counsel for Etor; former Dist. Atty. W. Scott Peters for Giovannitti, Judge James H. Sisk for Caruso, George Roemer of Boston and Fred Moore of Los Angeles, Cal., also representing the defendants, and Harry C. Attwill, district attorney, appeared in court. None of the defendants were there.

William H. Rice, of East Milton, who was arrested Saturday after the grand jury investigating the Lawrence case had returned a secret indictment against him, pleaded not guilty to the charge of transporting dynamite unlawfully when arraigned before Judge Ratigan in superior court today. He furnished bail of \$2000.

Judge Sisk was followed by John P. S. Mahoney of Lawrence, counsel for Mr. Etor, who asked that more specific facts be furnished the defense as to the indictments and their phraseology.

Judge Quinn ordered dismissed from the court room any men who may be called to sit in the case when it comes to trial. This was done as a precautionary measure.

Mr. Mahoney was followed by Scott Peters, counsel for Mr. Giovannitti, who argued along similar lines.

District Attorney Attwill started for the government just after noon, and argued that the indictment as it stands is sufficient under the common law, and that the charges are specific enough.

TO LEAVE SALEM SCHOOLS
SALEM, Mass.—Charles F. Towne, for 10 years principal of the Pickering grammar school, will become principal of one of the grammar schools at Providence, R. I.

STATE AND CITY TO HONOR EXPERTS AT OFFICIAL RECEPTION

While the delegates to the fifth international congress of the chambers of commerce were registering today at the Copley-Plaza hotel, where they will be tendered a formal reception this evening, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held their concluding session and disposed of all business, including the acceptance of the by-laws.

Harry Wheeler, president, left for Washington, D. C., but will return for an informal meeting of the board tomorrow morning which will be held only for the opening session of the international congress.

About 140 of the 850 delegates had registered at headquarters up to 1:30 p. m. today as estimated by Bernard J. Rothwell, who is directing the incoming visitors.

Among the prominent delegates who called for their packages were Arnold Bardas of Vienna, deputy manager of the South German Danube Steamship Company; Ferdinand Frankl, official representative of the Royal Imperial Danube Steamship Company; Dr. Edmund Kunosi, assistant secretary of the royal Hungarian ministry of commerce; Manuel Facinto Ferreira da Cunha, consul-general of Brazil in New York; Dr. Chen Chin-tao, foreign minister of finance in the Nanking government; Chao Tsung-tan, commercial attaché of the Chinese legation at Washington; Chung Wen-pang, second secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington; Dr. Wang Ching'un, assistant manager of the Peking-Mukden railway, Peking; J. M. Andreini and Carlos Arnoldson of Havana, Cuba; Bernard J. Shoninger, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Dr. Soetbeer, general secretary of the Deutscher Handelsstag, Germany; C. F. R. Dimpker, consul of Wurtemberg and former judge at the court of commerce; F. Faithful Begg, president of the London Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Shiv Nath Kapoor, Karachi City, India; Alexander Stromach Paterson, Dunedin Chamber of Commerce; W. J. Laite, general secretary of the Manufacturers Association of Cape Town, South Africa; Luigi Locatelli, Bergamo Chamber of Commerce, Italy; Grand Uff, Angelo Salmiraghi, president of Unione de le Camere de Commercio; Y. Numano, acting consul general of Japan at New York; Iwao Nishi of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; J. Acevedo, consul of Mexico; A. van de Sande Bakhuizen, consul general for Netherlands at New York; Oscar Potier, Portuguese consul general; and Cornelia Stoik, Jr. of Caracas Chamber of Commerce of Venezuela.

The nine delegates to the congress appointed by President Taft hold a meeting late this afternoon to organize.

M. Louis Canon-Legrand, president, and Emil Jottrand, secretary of the permanent committee of the congress, have occupied their special office in the Copley-Plaza hotel.

The information bureau opened early today and the 40 members of the greetings committee are either waiting at Fall River, Providence or Worcester for the incoming trains with delegates aboard or on their way in from those points with the delegates to show them to their hotels.

Decorations have been completed in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza where tonight the formal reception to all the delegates will be given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The order of the receiving line will be: Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor; Gov. and Mrs. Eugene H. Foss, Mayor and Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, Pres. and Mrs. Joseph B. Russell, Pres. and Mrs. Louis Canon-Legrand, Executive Chairman and Mrs. George S. Smith, Edward A. Filey, Executive Secretary and Mrs. Emil

Jottrand, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winsor. Ambassador and Mrs. Curtis Guild and Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Robert Luce have been invited to be present. Members of the Symphony orchestra will furnish music under the baton of Gustav Strube, and a buffet luncheon will be served. Preceding the reception the permanent committee of the congress and the Boston executive committee will dine.

Tomorrow morning before the congress sits down to work, the Boston committee will present President Canon-Legrand with a gavel which has an interesting history. It is a plain, ordinary mallet, but it has been turned out of a lignum-vitae railroad tie which was

(Continued on page five, column five)

WORLD DELEGATES IN PEACE CONGRESS

(By the United Press)

GENEVA, SWITZ.—Five hundred delegates representing peace societies in every civilized country met in the great hall of Geneva University for the nineteenth universal peace congress.

Speeches against Italy's attack on Turkey marked the opening session. "The most lamentable thing about this war is that it was not only approved by the Italian people but by many we had counted as our friends," said Secretary Golay of the peace bureau of Bern. "Worse, jingoism is temporarily triumphant almost everywhere. So pacifists need now close up their ranks, steady their faith and show that, in spite of all, they are firm in their ideals."

President Henri la Fontaine of the international peace bureau of Brussels is presiding over the conference.

MALDEN MERCHANTS' WEEK COMMENCES AS PRODUCT SHOW OPENS

Malden's merchants and citizens today commenced the observance of merchants' week. At 10 o'clock the celebration was officially inaugurated with the opening of the Malden products exposition in the Armory by Mayor George L. Farrell, Councilor Alexander McGregor and members of the city government and Board of Trade.

Throughout the city on Tuesday the various fraternities and clubs will keep open house and will entertain guests from neighboring cities and towns. Many of the lodges will entertain other lodges and officers from the state and national societies.

The opening of the Midway at Main and Center streets by the mayor also took place today. During the day vaudeville performances are to be given about the principal business streets and from the tops of some of the buildings.

Hundreds of colored electric lights are to be used in the evening observances. Practically all of the business houses and public buildings and most of the houses along the routes of the various parades to be held are decorated.

The first of the parades will be held Wednesday evening, when the illuminated floats will be shown. On Friday President Taft will be the guest of the city and there will be a parade and speeches and on Saturday afternoon there will be an automobile parade.

BIG CROWD AWAITS ARRIVAL OF RED SOX AT SOUTH STATION

Over an hour before the arrival of the train bringing the new American League baseball champions, the Red Sox, into the South station, a large crowd was assembled to welcome them.

Because of a wreck on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad near Rochester, N. Y., today, the special Boston & Albany train on which the team was to reach here by 2:55 this afternoon was delayed nearly an hour. Manager Stahl and his men being due to reach the South station at 4:15 revised schedule.

A great homecoming celebration was planned and will be carried out with the exception that the program will be delayed until the arrival of the team.

A procession will be formed, the parade to move through Summer, Washington, School and Tremont streets to the band stand on Boston Common, where a reception will be tendered the men who have succeeded in giving to this city a pennant-winning team.

This was the idea of the mass meeting held at the National theater yesterday afternoon, when 5000 fans gathered to settle upon an appropriate way to receive the team. It was an enthusiastic gathering, and after J. R. McVey had called the meeting to order the Hon. William T. A. Fitzgerald took the chair.

A committee to receive and settle upon a befitting reception to Manager Stahl and his champion nine was chosen, consisting of Paul Keith, Benjamin Boyden, Harry Morrissey, F. E. Wright, J. R. McVey, Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, Miah Murray, J. I. Taylor, the Hon. W. T. A. Fitzgerald, the Hon. J. A. Gallivan and Col. E. L. Logan. Of this committee, F. E. Wright, J. R. McVey, Miah Murray and W. T. A. Fitzgerald went to Springfield and met the train and escorted the players to the South station.

In the evening the Red Sox will attend "The Man From Home" at the Plymouth theater in a body.

WOMEN ORGANIZE LEAGUE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The women of Newport county have organized the Progressive league to act in conjunction with the Men's Progressive Club.

CHINA STANDS FIRM IN DECISION ON LOAN

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—China has categorically declined the six-power loan. The reasons influencing this decision are solely the interests of the country. The European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has learned from a source, the authority of which cannot be disputed, that the demands made by the six powers were considered such that no self-respecting government could consent to them, constituting as they did interference not merely with China's rights as a borrower, but with her rights as a spender.

A proposal has been put forward that the British government should veto the loan which has been floated in London on the ground that it gives the British financiers a preference over those of other countries. The Monitor's informant characterized this proposal as preposterous. China, he said, had a right to carry out its financial dealings in its own way and intended to exercise that right.

The declaration that China was moved by anti-foreign prejudice he dismissed as an attempt of the diplomats to cover their own bungling. The Chinese government intended to do the best for China and the success which had attended the revolution had made it more possible for her to take a firm stand.

The coup de grace to the six powers loan has been given by a London stock broker, Charles Birch Crisp, who has been successful in raising the £10,000,000, through the instrumentality, it is understood, of the great banks. Mr. Crisp has been known for some years through his interests in Russia and as the principal operator in the formation of the Anglo-Russian trust and the Anglo-Russian bank. He was joint Unionist candidate for Oldham with Winston Churchill, before Churchill joined the Radicals, and was only narrowly defeated.

TURKEY TO REJECT PEACE PROPOSALS AND ARMS HERSELF

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Turkish government has decided to reject Italy's latest peace proposals, it was reported today. The offer is said to have contemplated the recognition by the Rome government of a Turkish representative in Tripoli to look after Moslem affairs—religious and temporal—in return for Turkey's acknowledgement of Italian authority in all other matters.

The war ministry is preparing actively for a campaign with Bulgaria which is regarded today as almost certain.

(By the United Press)

SMYRNA.—Fighting began today between Turkish troops and the rebels on the island of Samos. The rebels want to join Greece.

MEXICO FEDERALS AMBUSHED BY REBELS

MEXICO CITY.—Ambushed by rebels in La Rosita pass in northern Mexico, 100 federal troops were attacked and lost 10 men, including Major Millaral, according to despatches received here today.

WASHINGTON.—The state department denied Sunday night that Henry L. Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico, told the Governor of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas that the marines from the cruiser Des Moines, now in Tampico bay, would make a show of force unless W. C. Nichols, an American, imprisoned some months ago, was released.

It was understood, however, that strong language had been used by the ambassador in his "informal" but authoritative note to the Governor. The mere fact that he should disregard the ordinary diplomatic channels and communicate directly with the head of a subdivision of the United States of Mexico was regarded as giving extraordinary force to his demand.

HARVARD PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS MEET AS NEW TERM BEGINS

With the meeting of President Lowell and the fellows of Harvard College in the rooms of the alumni association at 50 State street this morning, the two hundred and seventy-fifth year of the university was officially opened. Within a week over 4000 students will have registered in the various departments.

Two receptions to new students will be held during the week, the Phillips Brooks house reception by the Harvard branch of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening and the faculty reception in the living room of the Union Thursday evening. At the latter President Lowell, President Emeritus Dr. Eliot, and Dr. C. C. Whitington, 1912, will address the students.

Prof. Rudolph Eucken of Jena University is the exchange professor from Germany this year. Prof. Emile Legouis of the Sorbonne, Paris, will serve as French exchange professor at Harvard during the first half year, lecturing in the English department.

The exchange professors who go from Harvard to France and Germany respectively are Prof. G. G. Wilson, professor of international law, who will lecture on the subjects of which he is the master, at the University of Paris, and Dr. C. C. Minot of the Harvard Medical school will lecture at the University of Jena, Germany.

Register at Wellesley

WELLESLEY, Mass.—At Wellesley College the enrollment was so heavy today that the number of students is expected to exceed the 1500 mark. The greatest number in the history of the college was reached last year by the registration of 1432 students.

Prof. Lincoln W. Riddle of the botany department will remain abroad this year to engage in research work. Other faculty members granted leaves of absence are Prof. Charlotte F. Roberts of the chemistry department, Associate Prof. Natalie Wipplinger and Miss Margaret Little of the German department, Miss Eliza Newkirk, Miss Agnes F. Perkins and Miss Mabel M. Young, instructors in the art, English composition and mathematics departments.

New members of the faculty include Miss Edith H. Moore, art department; Miss Margaret Heatley, botany; Miss Gladys H. Earle, botany; Arthur O. Norton, education; Miss Annie Kimball Tjell, English literature; Sumner W. Cushing, geology and geography; Miss Helen Johnson, German; Miss Anna B. Miller, Latin; Miss Mary F. Curtis, mathematics; Miss Annie B. Stowe, music, and Miss Lucy M. Stevenson, physics.

Tufts Freshmen Elect

MEDFORD, Mass.—The usual increase of students is reported at Tufts College, which opens this week. Temporary officers have been elected by the freshman class, as follows:

Raymond Sherburne of St. Johnsbury, Vt., president; Carl O. Anderson of South Manchester, Conn., vice-president; George H. Heys of Lynn, secretary-treasurer; Kenneth Teale of Porto Rico, marshal.

\$8500 IN MELROSE PUPILS' BANK

Melrose school children in the elementary grades have bank accounts amounting to more than \$8500, as a result of the stamp-savings system inaugurated by the Melrose Woman's Club in the schools in September, 1909. As the enrollment in these grades is about 2000, the deposits show an average of about \$4.25 for each pupil. The first of the schools will be resumed tomorrow.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING
to run a "want ad" on the Monitor's Free Employment Exchange pages, whether you want to get a place or are looking for high-class workers of all kinds. Write your ad on the coupon on page 2 and it will be run a week or longer if necessary, free of any charge. WHY NOT SEND YOUR AD IN TODAY?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

Showing decoration of front of municipal building — Portrait of President Taft is seen over door

Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

CURRENT affairs are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

DETROIT FREE PRESS: The United States government has published, in extremely limited edition, a report by Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, its specialist on higher education, which deals with the relative standings of the leading universities and colleges of the country. Just how limited is this edition, and how timid is a usually courageous government in making its findings known to the world, are indicated by the fact that though Dr. Babcock classified 344 institutions only 206 copies of his report have been printed, a circumstance which naturally leaves many interested schools in ignorance that they are or are not officially up to the accepted standard. . . . Roughly speaking, the government classification is based upon the value of A. B. degrees to students of the various universities and colleges who apply for entrance to graduate schools. Dr. Babcock places 59 institutions in the first or standard class, 101 in the second class, 84 in the third class, and 40 in the fourth class. The maker of the report defines the first-class institutions as those "whose graduates would ordinarily be able to take masters' degrees at any of the larger graduate schools in one year after receiving their bachelors' degrees without doing more than the amount of work regularly prescribed for such higher degree." . . . While the classifications made by the government expert are scarcely to be considered infallible, it is fair to presume that the work was done with reasonable thoroughness and with some fidelity, and that the report was made only after careful consideration and painstaking investigation. If the report shows nothing else, if it is in a measure tentative, it still goes to prove that there are colleges and colleges in this country, and that the possession of an A. B. from an American school is not necessarily a guarantee of a liberal education. It goes to prove, too, that there are still gross inequalities in the educational standards of the land. If it is true that only about 17 per cent of the universities and colleges are up to the highest grade and that something like 36 per cent are materially below that grade, American educators should be made aware of that fact. It is time for them to get together and devise some method whereby colleges as a whole may be raised to some recognized grade.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR:—Louis D. Brandeis has performed great service as a sympathetic critic; yet efficiency as a critic, while it may accompany sympathy for the "maker—the many"—may be confined to its own field of usefulness, and be far from useful in the constructive field; and the constructive field seems to be in the sphere of faith, which last is more constructive than sympathy. . . . Mr. Brandeis sees clearly that things are not right, but looks too much backward at a simpler time for remedies. He would rely on the old method of competition, of the past, rather than on the cooperation of the future, probably because he is confused by the rather awkward and crude conditions of the present.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASINO:—"The Greyhound."
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NEW YORK

RELASCO:—"The Concert."
CASINO:—"The Merry Countess."
COMEDY:—"Fanny's First Play."
COHAN:—"George M. Cohan."
EMPIRE:—"John Drew."
FLTING:—"Within the Law."
PORTY-EIGHT ST.:—"Little Miss Brown."
GAIETY:—"Officer 666."
GARRICK:—"John Mason."
GRAND:—"The Talker."
HAMMERSTEIN:—"Yvonne."
HIPPOTRONE:—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON:—"Honest Jim Blunt."
KEITHS:—"Yvonne."
KNICKERBOCKER:—"Robin Hood."
LIBERTY:—"Mistakes."
LYCEUM:—"Blue Bird."
LYRIC:—"The New Do Well."
MAXINE ELLIOTT:—"Ready Money."
NEW AMSTERDAM:—"Count of Luxembourg."
PLAYHOUSE:—"Bought and Paid For."
PARK:—"Clifton Crawford."
PROCTORS:—"Yvonne."
REPUBLIC:—"The Bird of Paradise."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.:—"Master of House."
WALLACKS:—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM:—"The Garden of Allah."
BLACKSTONE:—"Mistakes."
CURT:—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK:—"The Bird of Paradise."
GRAND:—"A Polish Wedding."
ILLINOIS:—"Kismet."
LA SALLE:—"Girl at the Gate."
MEVICKERS:—"Trail of Lonesome Pine."
MAJESTIC:—"Yvonne."
OLYMPIC:—"The Man Higher Up."
POWERS:—"The New Girl."
PRINCESS:—"A Modern Eve."
ZIEGFELD:—"Military Girl."

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Brattle square, near axis whence lines of communication radiate to all parts of state, part of thoroughfare dating from early colonial times

Brattle square and Brattle street were names used interchangeably as early as 1737 for the thoroughfare that started at Wing (now Elm) street, ran to what is now Brattle street and then east to Dock square. The same street

was called Brattle street square in 1800. In 1820 the present names were given. Brattle street was laid out in 1694. The part from Brattle square to Dock square was named colloquially Coopers alley for a long time. The passageway from Brattle square through to Court

square existed as an alley from colonial times. This was formerly as important a thoroughfare as any that have since widened into streets, and was a convenient crosscut. At the Brattle street end it was called Hilliers lane to where it crossed Queen (now Court) street.

TOLEDO INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION IS INTENDED TO INTEREST THE NATION

City Manufactures \$100,000,000 Worth of Goods a Year and Claims to Be Third Transportation Center

FAIR ON FORTNIGHT

TOLEDO, O.—After months of preparation the Toledo Industrial Exposition today throws open its doors, revealing to an expectant public a wonderland of industrial and commercial displays. More than \$2,000,000 worth of products from mills, factories and jobbing houses in this city will be on exhibition during the next two weeks.

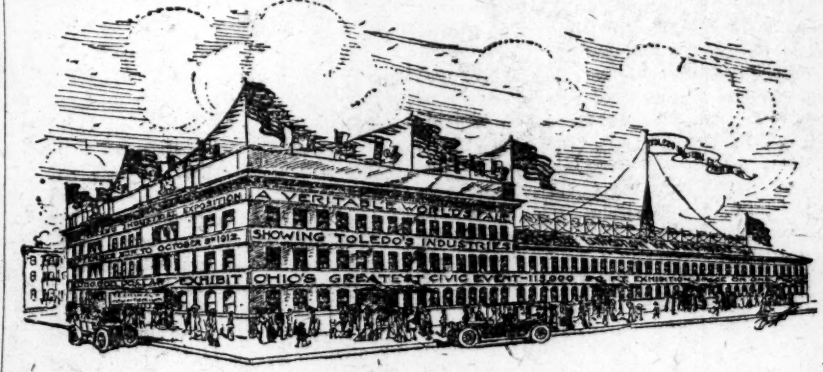
The Terminal building, where the exposition is being held, is admirably suited for such a purpose. With a length of 400 feet and a width of 200 feet there is a floor space of 115,000 square feet occupied by the displays. Coming at a time when Toledo is celebrating its diamond jubilee, the seventy-fifth anniversary of its existence as a city, the people are joining enthusiastically in making the double event a success.

It is Toledo's pride that it is a city of mass manufacturing. About 800 establishments turn out almost every kind of goods. There is no one single industry or plant to dominate business, but automobiles and umbrellas, clocks and fountain pens, flour and sailboats are some of diversified articles stamped with Toledo's trade mark.

With an annual production touching \$100,000,000, the manufacturing interests as well as the wholesalers who assist in the distribution are now showing the general public samples of the best of their kind under one roof. It will be an educational enterprise and there is no reason to doubt the result to follow.

The president of the exposition association is Isaac Kinsey. John D. Biggers is the secretary and W. L. Diemer is treasurer. M. N. Nussbaum is first vice president, A. A. Smith, second vice president, and Fred Bissell the director of publicity. H. V. Buelow is general manager. With transportation and decorative displays entering so largely into the exposition scheme, the work of George Hardy, chairman of the transportation committee, and Hardy Miller, chairman of the decorating committee, has been especially effective.

James' band of 45 pieces is to furnish the music on one of the days, which means that this feature will be a leading attraction. The United States marine band, under the direction of Lieut. W. Santelmann will be heard Sept. 28. The famous Bredfield orchestra of Chicago is to appear in six concerts and other leading musical organizations will be heard during the two weeks. The exposition building will be brilliantly illuminated within with 10,000 lights. The interior decorations include artificial lakes, a large electrical fountain, flowers, etc. Apart from the industrial displays there will be many features of an entertaining nature. A cafe and resting rooms are among the attractions. With a total of 24 steam railroad, 12 electric and eight boat lines, Toledo claims to be the third transportation center of the country. While the exposition itself is to be the center of attraction there will be many outdoor features to bring people to the city. There are to be daily aeroplane flights, street parades, historical pageants and excursions to famous places. The citizens have joined in decorating the streets. There is cooperative effort to make the event of national interest.



Terminal auditorium, Toledo exposition building, providing 115,000 square feet of space on one floor

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Commander W. A. Edgar, to attend Long Course Naval War College. Lieut. Commander C. S. Freeman, detached navy yard, New York, Oct. 13, 1912, to the San Francisco as executive officer and navigator. Lieut. G. J. Myers, detached school marine engineering Oct. 5, 1912, to the Rhode Island as senior engineer officer. Lieutenant-General Howze, detached school marine engineering Oct. 5, 1912, to the Florida. Lieut. F. W. Sterling, detached school marine engineering Oct. 5, 1912, to the Louisiana, as senior engineer officer. Lieut. Albert Norris, detached school marine engineering Oct. 5, 1912, to the Utah. Lieut. (junior grade) S. P. McKinney, to the Wyoming. Lieut. (junior grade) E. A. Wolleson, detached the San Francisco, Oct. 10, 1912; home, wait orders. Lieut. (junior grade) F. W. Milner, detached school marine engineering, Oct.

8, 1912; to the San Francisco as senior officer. Lieut. (junior grade) W. B. Howe, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 30, 1912. Ensign F. H. Fowler, detached the Hannibal, to two months' leave. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. E. Porter, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to naval hospital, Boston, Mass. Passed Assistant Surgeon L. C. White-side, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., to naval hospital, navy yard, Mare island, Cal. Past Assistant Surgeon P. T. Desze, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass., to navy yard, Boston, Mass. Assistant Surgeon Tharos Harlan, detached naval hospital, Canacao, P. I., home, wait orders. Paymaster's Clerk C. E. Beatty, appointed, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Ensign J. E. Iseman, Jr., detached the Queros, to the Saratoga. Acting Assistant Surgeon S. W. McEwan and Acting Assistant Surgeon C.

INCONSISTENT STAGE WAYS ARE STILL FURTHER LAID BARE

Tenor Impersonating Roman General Stalks in High-Heeled Boots and Actress in Want Wears Diamonds

PERIODS IGNORED

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WE ARE glad to say that we are able to continue the subject of our last paper, stage clothes. We had in it something to say about the boots and breeches of the stage, with more especial reference to breeches. Have you ever noticed the heels of stage boots? They are usually very high, especially in the operatic stage. When a tenor is warbling in the desert, sheltered only by two light blue palm trees and not a barber shop within a hundred miles, although he be attired in the regulation uniform of all eremites, you will see that he wears high heels to his sandals. Whether he does this to terrify the wandering lion that invades his oasis or to escape the hot sands of the desert, it is impossible to tell, but we think a high heeled hermit is a trifle rocco. You see the same thing when the tenor is a Roman general; his buskins of white leather, the things tipped with golden lions' heads, are high heeled. When his stern Roman pride gets him to a tremendously high note and his short sword waggles in its baldric as his chest billows and heaves out the notes, there are those queer high-heeled buskins, mixing up the twentieth century with the battle of Actium. As the reader is well aware, tenors are the most conscientious of men, sinking all personal considerations in the eagerness for artistic finish. Could they but once realize that their heels were too high by some 15 centuries, we are sure that they would amend the fault.

Perhaps the reader is taking a biased view of tenors and thinks them peculiarly transgressors; as a matter of fact they are subject to certain amiable mistakes in historic detail and the general "mise en scene," but they are by no means the only offenders. No, by no means do these amiable songsters alone deserve our mild reproof. You know the starving author (not the one that writes for the newspapers or makes verse on the bosom of his second shirt). We mean the man of genius that is discovered seated at a deal table at R. C., with a quill pen the size of a hubbick and an inkstand as large as a mortar. Look

at his feet; his hands will take care of themselves. In fact he could work that quill with his eyes shut if he chose. But his boots; what do you observe about them? Ah, keen eyed reader, what can escape you? Yes, you are quite right, he has plainly had them neatly polished, when he finished his dinner, by the Greek gentleman that attends to the graves of the Achaian of the troupe.

Now we ask you fairly, were you a starving author, with cheeks stubbly with a 20 minutes growth of grease paint, writing by the meager rays of one tallow dip and clasping your tattered (property) dressing gown about your wasted form as you committed your immortal words to paper, would you or would you not betray the situation and spoil a really touching episode by such a very shiny pair of boots? But you are not an actor and do not understand these matters. Again, were this point only brought to the attention of the stage manager, he would equip that starving author with a pair of boots so worn out that they would show his toes like lemons in a net.

If actors are sometimes careless about their feet, they are none too careful about their hands. Again and again have the most profound critics of the drama called attention to the fact that the leading lady will insist on wearing her rings whenever she ought not. Great blasts of paper fall down from the drops upon the widow and her son, a beautiful child of eight winters who bows his curly head beneath the somewhat insufficient shelter of a corner of Paisley shawl, which his heroic mother spreads about him. The lights shine cheerily from the clouded windows of the unkempt uncle. He has just refused his niece's petition for "a cer-must" and presumably is sitting in his palatial hall with his feet on the stove. Stony hearted! Full of a piteous despair the mother wails, "Me bo-oy! Me po-o-o-oy!" and wrings two hands on which are rings that Ethelbert, if he had any sense, could raise a couple of hundred on at any time. As we said, dramatic critics have pointed out this peculiarity of the leading lady many a time, but she is prone to recklessness. Night after night, with Ethelbert as empty as a drum, does she expose her plump white hands with only the protection of a few dozen diamonds. Never mind. We keep on going to the play and liking the men and women that give us so much pleasure and that is the main thing. What is more, the leading lady knows her business better than we do, even if we think that she should be gemless when trying to feed Ethelbert.

K. Miller, appointed acting assistant surgeon in the navy from Sept. 16, 1912. Ensign H. K. Lewis, detached El Cano, to the Saratoga.

Ensign O. S. Botsford, detached the Saratoga, to the Queros. Assistant Surgeon G. E. Thomas, detached naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan, to the Helena.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Bloedorn, detached the Helena, to naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Hector is at Philadelphia. The Rhode Island is at Gardiner's bay. The New Jersey, the Celtic, the Solace and the Dixie are at Newport.

The Onida is at Morehead City, N. C. The Tonopah, the Castine, the Severn, the E-2, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3, the C-2, the C-3, the C-4, the C-5 and the E-1 are at the navy yard, New York.

The Baltimore, the MacDonough, the Tingley, the Thornton, the Stockton, the Shubrick, the Craven, the Dahlgren and the Delong have left Charlestown for Norfolk.

The Cincinnati is at Shanghai.

The Panther has left Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville.

The Petrel has left Guantanamo for New York.

The Worden has left the navy yard, New York, to sea for certain tests.

The Vestal has left Philadelphia for Boston.

The Saratoga has left for Tsingtau for Shanghai.

Navy Notes

The collier Vestal, Charles O. Tilton, master, left Philadelphia today for Boston, where she will be converted into a repair ship.

Fifty cows of the Holstein Friesian variety have been added to the naval academy dairy which furnishes the milk for midshipmen. The cows were selected from dairies in the vicinity of Kinsman, Ohio, by F. H. Scribner, a dairy expert.

JAPANESE ASK HIGHER WAGES
STOCKTON, Cal.—San Joaquin county grape growers are begging for men despite their offers of \$2 per day for pickers. The Japanese refuse to work for less than \$2.50. It is feared much of the crop will be lost to the growers through the scarcity of labor.

"MEFISTOFELE" IS PLAYED IN ENGLISH

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Boito's "Mefistofele" in English was performed recently by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at the Marlborough theater and attracted an enormous audience. Although in their repertoire of last year's tour, this is the first performance of this opera in London by the Carl Rosa Company. Thirty two years have elapsed since its first hearing in London, but during that time it has been completely eclipsed by the more popular "Faust" version of the Goethe poem with music by Gounod. Nevertheless, at the present date it is unnecessary to discuss the music.

A curious fact is, however, that the public of today seems to be more likely to accept than that of 1880. Arthur Winckworth appeared in the principal character and made an admirable Mefistofele. Miss Ina Hill played Marguerite and Arthur Goossens conducted.

ITALY DENIES STOPPING BOAT
(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The stopping of the Imperial Trajan, a Rumanian steamer, in Egyptian waters, by the Banca degli Abruzzi is denied by the Italian authorities, and it is generally considered that the incident is at an end. In view of the fact that the Imperial is not the only vessel to have been unnecessarily stopped in territorial waters, it is considered that the Italians would do better to keep further away from the Egyptian coast.

Y. M. C. A. TO TEACH FLYING
SCRANTON, Pa.—The Scranton Y. M. C. A. has announced the establishing of an aviation school under the direction of O. E. Williams, a Scranton aviator and biplane inventor.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World

WORLD'S SERIES ATTRACTS BASEBALL FANS JUST NOW

Each of the Contenders Has Won the Title Once and the Two Leagues Are Now Tied With Four Victories Each

With about two weeks left of play on the 1912 schedules of the American and National baseball leagues and the championship of both leagues practically settled most of the interest in the baseball world is now centered in the coming world's series between the Boston Americans and the New York Nationals.

Whatever changes can now take place in the present plans occupied by all but the two leaders in the leagues have lost much of their interest in favor of the question of which league is to win the big title now held by the Philadelphia Athletics.

That this year's series will furnish as much keen competition as any of those of previous years is the general opinion of those who have followed the two clubs during the season now drawing to a close.

Naturally each has its supporters and there are those who are absolutely sure that their team will capture the chief honors of American baseball, but a majority of the fans feel that the victory will not be won without a close struggle.

Eight of these series have already been held. The first one was in 1903 and had as the contending teams the Boston Americans and the Pittsburgh Nationals, the victory going to the former after one of the closest fought series ever held.

Of the eight titles played for, four have been won by American League representatives and four by National league clubs. Two clubs have had the honor of winning two of these titles and in this respect the honors are equally divided between the National and American leagues.

In 1907 and 1908 the titles went to the Chicago Nationals and in 1910 and 1911 they went to the Philadelphia Athletics.

The four titles remaining were taken by the Boston Americans in 1903, the New York Nationals in 1905, the Chicago Americans in 1906, and the Pittsburgh Nationals in 1909. As the New York Nationals and the Boston Americans have each one victory to their credit, the winner this year will have the added honor of joining the Philadelphia Athletics and Chicago Nationals in being a two-time winner of the championship.

In but one instance has the title been won in straight games. This was in 1907, when the Chicago Nationals won four straight from the Detroit Americans. The next easiest victories were in 1905, 1908 and 1910. In the first instance the New York Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Athletics four games to one; in the second the Chicago Nationals won over the Detroit Americans five of the eight games played that season, and in 1909 the Pittsburgh Nationals won four out of seven from the Detroit Americans.

The Chicago Nationals have had the honor of playing in the greatest number of world's series, four. This team was a contender in 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1910 and won twice. Two clubs have figured in three of them, the Detroit Americans in 1907, 1908, 1909 and losing each time, and the Philadelphia Athletics in 1905, 1910 and 1911, winning the last two.

The series of 1906 probably furnished the biggest surprise of any. That year the Chicago Nationals were generally picked to win the title but the American league club of that city, under the lead-

ership of Fielding H. Jones, captured the honors four games to two.

It will be seen, therefore, that the two rival clubs will not only be battling for the premier baseball honors of the year, but they will also be after the leadership of the series for their league and the honor of tying the Chicago Nationals and Philadelphia Athletics as two-time winners.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	44	44	.500
Washington	37	58	.390
Philadelphia	35	59	.369
Chicago	30	72	.293
Detroit	28	76	.267
Cleveland	28	76	.267
New York	28	76	.267
St. Louis	28	76	.267
St. Paul	28	76	.267

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston-Detroit, no game.
New York-Cleveland, no game.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 2.
Washington 6, Chicago 0.
Washington 4, Chicago 1.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 11, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 5, New York 4.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	37	44	.456
Pittsburgh	37	44	.456
Cincinnati	37	44	.456
Philadelphia	37	44	.456
St. Louis	37	44	.456
Brooklyn	37	44	.456
Boston	37	44	.456

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 13, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 12, St. Louis 0.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 1.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

ATHLETIC NOTES

F. T. Clark of Ekwanok won the chief trophy in the fall tournament of the Ekwanok Country Club Saturday, defeating M. R. Marston of Baltusrol in the final 4 and 2.

It is expected that next year's races between America and Great Britain for the international motor boat trophy will be held in Southampton waters about the middle of August.

Clarence DeMar of North Dorchester A. C., one of the American Olympic marathon runners at Sweden, won the 20-mile marathon at Bangor Saturday in 1h. 54m. Andrew Sockalexis, the Indian runner, was second.

Peter Pan and Vita were the winners of the final races of the national motor boat carnival on the Hudson Saturday. The former won the international championship and free-for-all trophies and the latter the interstate championship.

FRENCH ELECTED AT HANOVER

HANOVER, N. H.—At a meeting of the Dartmouth athletic council yesterday I. J. French, '01, of Boston, was elected president of the council, and C. E. Bolser, '97, of Hanover, secretary. H. C. McAllister, '13, was appointed assistant graduate manager of all athletics to succeed G. A. Graves '10, whose resignation was accepted. It was voted that football "D's" be granted to men playing a full quarter in either the Princeton or Harvard games.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Carlisle Indians 50, Albright 7.
Maine 38, Ft. McKinley 0.
N. H. State 0, Norwich 0.
R. I. State 1, Mass. A. C. 0.
Rensselaer 13, Columbia A. C. 0.
Bates 24, Maine Central 0.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Irish-American A. C. 67
New York A. C. 34
Boston A. C. 24
Unattached 9
Springfield High 5

Fleet-Footed Outfielder Who Has Just Established New Base-Stealing Record



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)
J. C. MILAN
Washington American League Club

FEW FOOTBALL POINTS CLEARED UP BY COMMITTEE

Exchange of Places by Line and Backfield Men Causes Considerable Discussion—Left to Officials to Decide

Followers of football are today studying the interpretations of the new rules given out after the five-hour conference in New York Saturday evening, at which the rules committee discussed various situations propounded to them by coaches, players, officials and others interested in the game.

One of the questions that has been open to discussion was whether or not a player could kick the ball when it was free on the ground. It was decided by the committee that no member of the team putting the ball in play could do this, but that a member of the defense could return the kick, even though the ball was on the ground at the time of kicking. This interpretation prevents the dribbling of the ball along the ground.

No action was taken regarding the rules governing interference on kicks and forward passes, the committee holding that they must be taken literally. The rules state that on a forward pass the man may be body-checked when coming down the field under kicks; but that they cannot be blocked off under forward passes. This will make it necessary for the players to determine whether the offense is to kick or pass before meeting the players coming down the field.

Considerable discussion was held over the rule regarding a backfield man exchanging places with a lineman. The committee ruled that the officials should determine whether the rule governing this was being evaded and if it was so decided, it should be stopped. The rule was made to prevent heavy linemen being put into the back field for offensive play. It was not to prevent a back coming up to support the line on defensive play which would be the case if taken literally and so the committee decided to leave it to the officials in charge.

BOSTON ARCHERS MAKE GOOD SCORE

The challenge team match between Boston and Chicago archers which was to have been shot Saturday afternoon, the Boston team shooting on the Newton Center playgrounds and the Chicago team shooting on its own grounds was not completed owing to the fact that the Chicago archers were unable to shoot.

The match was for 96 arrows and the four highest scores made by each club were to constitute the team score. The Boston team shot and the first four shooters made a remarkably fine showing. Their total number of hits was 345 and their score 1775 which was much better work than that done in the national tournament last month.

THE SCORES FOLLOW:

Player	Hits	Score
G. P. Bryant	96	546
H. B. Richardson	95	513
Ellis Spear Jr.	95	509
B. P. Gray	95	547
Total	381	1775

CARNEY AGAIN AT EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—John J. Carney has been reengaged as baseball coach at Exeter and has issued a call for the baseball candidates to report this afternoon at 2 o'clock for fall practice. Of last year's nine who are not with the football squad are Captain Donovan, catcher; Madden, shortstop; and Fox, sub-fielder.

HARVARD WILL START ITS SCRIMMAGE WORK ON SOLDIERS FIELD

First of the Season Is Planned for Today by Head Coach Percy D. Haughton

The Harvard varsity football squad will start its second week of the 1912 season this afternoon with the first scrimmage. The twice-a-day sessions which were held throughout last week will be discontinued and a regular afternoon practice will be held at 3:30 each day.

Head Coach Percy Haughton is in favor of secret practice from the very start of the college year. He believes that with the new material from which it will be necessary to mold the 1912 team better results can be obtained from the players if they are not conscious of being continually watched. This idea of secret practice is foreign to all college traditions and customs and will unquestionably be opposed by the student body. In order to offset this objection Coach Haughton proposes that one afternoon be set aside each week and that on that day a scrimmage will be held between the varsity and second teams or the varsity and the freshmen. The varsity and the freshman scrimmages would unquestionably bring out some good football as this year's freshman team looks to be the strongest in the history of the freshman competition.

The lineup for the first scrimmage this afternoon is extremely uncertain as no set team has been formed as yet and the squads are not divided. The backfield on the first team will unquestionably embrace Captain Wendell, C. E. Brickley, and either Huntington Hardwick or G. Bettie. This combination has been working more or less together during the past week in handling forward passes and catching punts.

At quarterback H. B. Gardner who has had two years' experience upon the varsity will undoubtedly start the season with M. J. Logan of last year's freshman eleven as assistant. It is also likely that V. Freedley of last year's varsity squad will be held in reserve to work with this backfield but he may take charge of the second team until that body gets into good working shape.

The end positions are still harder to anticipate because of the uncertainty in the eligibility of S. M. Felton and P. M. Hollister. These two men are the only ones on the squad who have had varsity training as it has been learned that L. D. Howard of last year's squad, does not intend to return to college. F. J. O'Brien will probably be able to play and because of his speed will fast develop into varsity material. E. A. Lingard and J. A. Millholland were on the varsity squad last year but neither showed the ability required and Millholland was kept only because of his drop kicking ability. The other candidates for the end positions are S. T. Hopkins, J. Coolidge, E. O. Handy, A. J. Weatherhead, W. H. Trumbull and H. St. J. Smith all of last year's freshman squad. Weatherhead and Coolidge were the regular ends and are the two most promising candidates for this list.

The tackles are well taken care of by R. T. P. Storer and H. R. Hitchcock. Both men played in these places at the close of last season, although Storer was shifted late in the year to tackle from the center position which he had been playing up to that time. These men are both eligible and will unquestionably form the strength of the Crimson line this year. The other possibilities for the tackle position are D. Lawson, H. B. Beebe, L. Saltonstall and R. V. Cleary.

The guards are left without any material from last year and are the two places which the coaches will work the hardest to develop material for. The men who will start in the positions today are G. T. Driscoll and H. McGuire. These men were both in the spring practice last year and at that time received considerable attention from the coaches. The other men who are possible material are L. A. Noble, S. B. Pennock, M. Watson and F. B. Withington, all of last year's freshman squad.

At center D. C. Parmenter seems to be the most promising candidate so far. He played at this position after it was vacated by Storer towards the close of last season. A. W. Poole and C. MacR. Makepeace, both seniors, are the only two men who have shown themselves as possible material. A. Wigglesworth, the center from last year's freshman team has developed into a strong line man and may be used at center, but it is more likely that he will be shifted into one of the guard positions.

MAY DELAY WORLD SERIES' PLANS

NEW YORK—The meeting of the National baseball commission, scheduled for Wednesday in this city to arrange for the world's series with the idea that by that time it would be definitely known what clubs would be contenders, may further delay arrangements for the world's series. The New York Giants now need four games to assure them of the National league pennant and the only way in which they can win that assurance before the commission meets will be the combination of victories over Pittsburgh here today and tomorrow, together with double defeat of Chicago.

SAYS BASEBALL WILL BE PLAYED AROUND WORLD

Harry Davis in Correspondence With Men Commissioned to Engage Coaches for Foreign Countries

PHILADELPHIA—Harry Davis, captain of the world's champion Athletics, and ex-manager of the Cleveland team, is now in correspondence with baseball men commissioned to engage baseball coaches for foreign countries. Baseball is a flourishing pastime in Australia and is played seriously in many European countries.

"I have information that there are good jobs waiting for competent baseball coaches in these countries," said Davis. "Baseball is certain to travel around the world. The statement recently made that baseball games among the four corners of the earth would promote world's peace through bringing the nations into closer understanding with each other may not be a dream."

"A. G. Spalding explains that the failure of the athletes of other nations to cope with American athletes at Olympic games was due to their lack of baseball training which every American lad gets from the time he puts trousers on. I have information that army officers in France, England and Germany feel that the soldiers would be benefited if they had baseball as a diversion."

CRICKETERS TO TOUR AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA—The Australian cricketers open their season in this country here by playing against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia Sept. 27, 28 and 30. They then play an eleven of New York at Staten Island on Oct. 1 and 2; against 22 "colts" of Philadelphia on Oct. 3 and finish with another contest with the "Gentlemen" Oct. 4, 5 and 7.

The Australians intend making a six months' tour of the United States and Canada next year, beginning in April, and Manager Benjamin hopes to arrange two matches in Boston.

NEW BASE-STEALING RECORD

SPOKANE, Wash., First Baseman Myers of the Spokane club of the Northwestern league has established a new league base-stealing record, stealing his one hundred and eighteenth base of the season yesterday.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN NATIONAL

Player	Av.
Cobb, Det.	.400
Speaker, Bos.	.388
Knickerbocker, Cleve.	.385
Veatch, Det.	.377
Borah, Chi.	.373
Leitch, N. Y.	.371
Lajoie, Cleve.	.355
Krug, Bos.	.344
Wolver, N. Y.	.344
Baker, Phila.	.328

TEN LEADING RUNGETERS NATIONAL

Player	Runs
Speaker, Boston	125
Cobb, Detroit	118
Knickerbocker, Cleveland	114
Baker, Philadelphia	114
Collins, Philadelphia	110
Veatch, Detroit	107
Miller, Washington	106
Hooper, Boston	103
Post, Chicago	101
Post, Washington	91

TEN LEADING BASERUNNERS NATIONAL

Player	S.B.
Miller, Wash.	84
Cobb, Det.	58
Collins, Phila.	54
Speaker, Bos.	53
Crawford, Det.	42
Zelder, Chi.	39
Bush, Det.	38
Baker, Phila.	33
Daniels, N. Y.	33
Knickerbocker, Cleve.	31

TEN LEADING PITCHERS NATIONAL

Player	G.	W.	L.	Pts.
Wood, Boston	41	32	5	865
Frank, Philadelphia	35	25	5	833
Combs, Philadelphia	35	27	10	730
Groom, Washington	38	23	9	710
Johnson, Washington	29	22	12	670
Hall, Boston	33	27	13	680
Collins, Boston	25	14	7	667
Salte, Cleveland	27	17	8	607
Biedent, Boston	30	15	8	652
Bender, Philadelphia	26	14	8	636

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING (Final Standing)

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Toronto	81	82	.504
Rochester	80	87	.479
Newark	72	75	.489
Baltimore	74	75	.492
Buffalo	71	77	.480
Montreal	70	81	.464
Jersey City	70	84	.455
Providence	63	87	.420

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Newark 1, Jersey City 0.
Jersey City 2, Newark 2.
Buffalo 3, Montreal 3.
Providence 3, Baltimore 3.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Providence 3, Baltimore 3.
Rochester 6, Toronto 3.
Newark 4, Jersey City 3.
Newark 3, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 12, Toledo 2.
Buffalo 9, Montreal 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 5, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 11, Sacramento 0.
Oakland 13, Vernon 0.
Portland 2, Los Angeles 0.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The eighteenth championship tournament of the Royal Canadian Golf Association took place Sept. 10 to 14 on the links of the Royal Montreal Club at Dixie, and the result is somewhat of a coincidence in that in the same year that the grand old man of British golf won his national championship for the eighth time, the veteran of one of the dominions beyond the seas should celebrate his seventh victory in the championship of his country. John Ball played in his first national final 25 years ago and George S. Lyon's first final was 1898 when he won at Toronto. In the American amateur at Wheaton we have two players struggling in the final, who have not long since attained their majority, while Westward Ho! Devonshire and Dixie, Canada's, were the scenes of the triumph of older men. Mr. Ball is 48, and I believe Mr. Lyon is his senior by four or five years. Is it another case of the secret of perpetual youth which so many British men seem to have discovered, the result of their national characteristic of taking time off to play as they go through life? It seems most likely.

When the British work they work hard, and when they play they enter completely into their sport; and under no flag in the world do we find so many vigorous old men, boyishly keen on any game and with the ringing laughter of youth. We are too imbued in this country with the idea that all Englishmen are lazy and slow, and as such a bore to others as most things are to them. In the same way they used to think we were all tall and lanky with chin whiskers and reckoned and guessed everything. We are coming to understand one another better every day, and we now know that the lackadaisical Englishman is not the type of the British golfer any more than we would expect to find most of the entrants in our championship resembling the generally accepted pictures of Uncle Sam. We congratulate both Mr. Ball and Mr. Lyon on still being able successfully to compete with the younger men of their respective parts of the British empire.

George S. Lyon is probably better known to the American golfing public than any other Canadian player. He has competed in several of our most important tournaments, winning the Olympic cup at St. Louis in 1904. In his own country his record is unique and as it was sent to me by an Ottawa player I will give it here. He won the Canadian amateur in 1898, in 1900 and again in 1903.

The interprovincial match was won by Quebec by 6½ points to 3½, fractions being counted for the byes. On the Saturday after the championship they played the medal round, gross score prize going to James Hill of Montreal, 79 and 76, scratch. First handicap was won by Kenneth Archibald of Royal Montreal, second by W. R. Hutchinson and third by R. B. Hingston, so all the prizes were taken to the same club. The shield for teams of four players was also won by the Royal Montreal with a total of 660 for two rounds each. Toronto came second with 665.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Only 1½ games now separate Pittsburgh from Chicago.

One day less than two weeks more of major league ball this year.

Not a player on the Boston Americans has ever taken part in a world's series.

All things considered, the International league season which closed yesterday was very successful.

Today marks the last appearance of the western clubs of the National league in the East for 1912.

It is rumored that Manager O'Day has already signed a contract to manage Cincinnati again next season.

SIDELINE NOTES

Bates used 31 players against Maine Central Saturday.

Bettie, Brickley and Wendell promise to make one of the strongest backfields Harvard has had in some time.

Coach Cunningham of Princeton is said to be working up a new formation that promises to be a strong ground-gainer.

Carlisle has started off in its usual form with a score of 50 points against Albright. The new rules should help the Indians greatly.

The question of where E. W. Mahan, the Phillips-Andover star would go to this fall, was definitely settled when he registered at Harvard this morning.

Couch Sharpe is doing some fine work at Cornell this fall and the Ithaca eleven is pretty sure to be heard from. The former Yale star is certainly a great coach.

The University of Pennsylvania material does not look very impressive as yet. It will take some hard coaching to get the Red and Blue up to the big-four form.

Those Sheffield freshmen at Yale who were not allowed to play football last fall are making a great showing with the varsity this year. Some of them are going to push the veterans hard.

At the present time Yale appears to be much weaker than Harvard or Princeton at kicking. The Crimson is exceptionally strong both at punting and drop kicking and Princeton is little behind.

FIVE GAMES FOR ANDOVER ELEVEN

ANDOVER—The Phillips Andover Academy varsity football schedule for the season has just been announced, consisting of five games, all to be played at Andover, except the Yale freshman game, which will take place at New Haven. The schedule follows:

Oct. 19, Dartmouth freshmen; 23, Cushing Academy; 26, Worcester Academy.
Nov. 2, Yale freshmen at New Haven; 9, Exeter.

KANSAS CITY BALL PARK BURNS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Association park, the home of Kansas City's American Association baseball team, was destroyed last night by a fire that also burned a plant of the City Ice & Storage Company at Nineteenth and Olive streets and two residences, all near the park. The total loss was \$100,000.

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Red Sox Champions

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Home Tuesday. 2 Games

Purchase reserved seat tickets now at WRIGHT & DITSON'S, 244 Wash. St.

New Books and the Field of Literature

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN RICKMAN HAS NEW DATA AS TO LAMB'S CIRCLE

Letters, Including Some by Southey and Coleridge, Furnish Light Regarding the Famous Literary Group

INTERESTING STORY

THE statement is made by one of the most prolific and versatile of English editors, whose forte is marshaling of material about persons, their ancestry, friendships, early literary indiscretions and forgotten opinions, that he partially acquired his encyclopedic knowledge by reading 3000 biographies, not to mention back files of periodicals living and defunct. Moreover, this found of information affirms that from every one of the 3000 life histories he got something of value.

Readers err who confine their reading of biography to the major works. Read Boswell's Johnson, Lockhart's Scott, Morley's Gladstone, of course, but do not scorn the records of lesser men chronicled by friends equally loyal. Indeed if the major work be read it will naturally lead to reading a minor one. From Johnson's life to Boswell's is inevitable, and no reader of Lockhart's Scott but will want to know more of the biographer as well as of the novelist. So with Charles Lamb. He cannot be loved in the thoroughgoing fashion which reading of his essays or the biography by Lucas or the impressions of Hazlitt and Pater makes inevitable, without a consuming desire on the part of the lover to know all his frailties, as well as his virtues, and the sources of his rare fascination as a conversationalist and as a friend.

Hence, when a book appears about a

companion of Lamb's, with new letters, new side-lights and new data about the author of *Elia*, it is the better part of wisdom to read it. Thus minded will be most persons who eagerly scan the pages of the "Life and Letters of John Rickman" (Houghton Mifflin Company) by Orlo Williams. The originator of the census in England, who supervised the population returns for four decades and who at the same time as an official in the House of Commons for 36 years, Rickman was as far removed from Lamb as night from day in physical constitution, temperament and calling; but the two men were akin in love of good talk and such of its accompaniments as characterized the famous Wednesday evening gatherings. And it was on Rickman, with his somewhat Spartan and stoical temper, albeit no Puritan, that not only Lamb but Southey, Coleridge, George Dyer, George Burnett and other less stable natures leaned again and again during the years when Rickman was a generously recompensed and honorably accredited public official.

As we have intimated, the book will have most of its readers because of the new light which the recently discovered Rickman correspondence sheds on incidents of Lamb's life and on letters written by him that hitherto have been obscure. The new Southey and Coleridge letters to Rickman also are characteristic and illuminating, and much that is leading and clarifying appears concerning the neurotic and eccentric characters that, like moths to a light, were attracted to Lamb by the wit, humor and essential kindness of the man. A few readers will welcome the chance Mr. Williams has given them to look into the official record and friendly correspondence of a Tory of the early nineteenth century, whose working political philosophy was wholly individualistic and laissez faire, whose religion was deism,

and whose attitude toward wife and children was strictly autocratic; a man, in short, who had no liking for nor trust in the masses, and whose only attractive side was his relish for Lamb and his convivial wit and the foregatherings that had Lamb for a center.

Of a certain hardheaded shrewdness and insight the letters of Rickman, when they deal with current national and party happenings, give abundant proof. He was the farthest removed from a visionary or Utopian, and his correspondence with Southey discloses the Parliamentary official and the national statistician again and again disciplining the man of letters and poet laureate for extravagances of sentiment and what seemed to him illusions based on an undue trust in ordinary humanity. Indeed so unrelieved is the impression gained from the full length portrait of the man which Mr. Williams has painted of a typical utilitarian and stand-patter that it is difficult to understand how Lamb "lauded him to the skies and found him the fittest recipient of the latest drolleries of his friends."

The austerity Rickman showed in the home, the stolidity under official routine which he disclosed as a parliamentary official, the indefatigable industry he exhibited in carrying through the Caledonian canal and in accumulating his census data, were only one side of him evidently. To the right sort of circle of disputants and diners he could be jovial; his heart was big, his counsel sound and his purse far from tight. He had a sobering, steady influence on a group of men who needed a man that they could respect as well as like. Lamb said of Rickman, retrospectively, "His memory will be to me as the brazen serpent to the Israelites—I shall look up to it, to keep me straight and honest." Men seldom pay higher tribute than this.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On the subject of the comparative values of ancient and modern languages for use in the public school curriculum Stanley Leathers, the first civil service commissioner, contributes a most interesting article to the Times. In it he advocates that the study of Latin and Greek should be a kind of reward for those scholars who show proficiency in the mastery of French and German, instead of a soulless drudgery for all, regardless of their receptivity or the wishes of their parents. He says, "Man has many tools, but the most powerful of all is language. In dealing with language generally we conceive that we acquired (through the study of Latin and Greek when at school) a certainty, an accuracy, a confidence, a sense of what is possible and not possible in language, which we, at any rate, should not have acquired in any other way." He also dwells on the insight which they give into history, politics, customs and institutions "of a people whose manners, customs, ideas and institutions are different from our own, and yet not so different that we cannot understand them." He makes no secret of his partiality for ancient languages over modern languages, but he desires to hold the balance even between the two.

E. V. Lucas' "Wanderer" books—those on Holland, London and Paris—have achieved much success through their insight and literary merit. It appears that Mr. Lucas intends following these volumes up with a book in the same series dealing with Florence. He could not have selected a city about which to write more eminently suited to his particular method of treatment—that of making each street and each building reminiscent of the human interest which formerly held away there, whether it be that of pure romance or historical fact made romantic.

Amongst the monthly magazines the Contemporary has an article by Canon Barnett in which he pleads for a more extended use of the cathedrals, for the bringing of them into more intimate touch with national life. His proposals are worthy of attention on the part of those who feel that such a plan will benefit mankind.

In the Oxford and Cambridge Review Sir Francis Burnand writes, pleasantly "About Some Humourists"—a subject on which, as an ex-editor of Punch he is entitled to speak with authority. Among modern humourists he gives first place to W. W. Jacobs, James Payn, Sir W. S. Gilbert and the author of "Wee Macgregor." Oliver Wendell Holmes he

places "in the very first line of the very first rank of American humorists."

The translation of Princess Louise of Prussia's reminiscences "Forty-five Years of My Life," held over from the spring, will be published immediately by Eveleigh Nash, who also has ready among other books, "King Edward in His True Colors" by Edward Legge; Lord Rossmore's recollections entitled "Things I Can Tell"; "My Autobiography" by Madame Judith of the Comedie Francaise; "Monarchs and Men," a new volume of biographical essays by Maximilian Harden, translated by Joseph McCabe; "The Story of the Borgias" by John Fyvie; and "Veiled Mysteries of Egypt" by S. H. Leder.

Methuen's new books include, "The Love Affairs of the Condes," by H. Noel Williams; "A Book of Famous Wits," by Walter Jerrold; illustrated memoirs of "William the Silent," by J. Collings Squire; "Stuart Life and Manners; a Social History," by P. F. W. Ryan.

John Fane's announcements include "The Life and Letters of William Cobbett in England and America," by Lewis Melville; "Thirteen Years of a Busy Woman's Life," by Mrs. Alec Tweedie; "The English and French in the XVIIth Century," by Charles Bartide, illustrating in a series of essays the intercourse between the two countries during that period, and "Napoleon's Last Campaign in Germany," by F. Loraine Petre.

Mills and Boon, who are publishing immediately "My Parisian Year," by Maude Amesley, will have ready next month a companion volume, entitled "My Sudan Year," by E. S. Stevens. Other books in general literature to come from the same publishers will be "Rambles in Florence," by G. E. Troutbeck; "Rambles in Ireland," by Robert Lynd. Also "A Century of Great Actors," by Cecil F. Armstrong, who begins with the life of David Garrick and ends with that of Charles Keen.

A limited number of a special edition of Tennyson's famous poem, "In Memoriam," have been published by the Beaver Press, Sevenoaks, England. This edition has been printed with much care from specially cast type, with a view to clearness and good workmanship. The volume is bound in Japanese vellum, gold lettered and blocked, has gold edges, and contains a photograph reproduction of the famous portrait of the poet by G. F. Watts. In order that the issue cannot be repeated, the type used has been melted down. The price of this edition is 11s. (\$2.64).

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

School and college girls are a center of attention at Chandler & Co.'s store this week. With mothers, the daughter who is to start in on her educational year within two or three weeks, receives first special attention. If she is going away from home she must be supplied at once with all things she will need during the next six months. As the opening of school involves a number of little festivities it is not alone her street suit that she needs, but evening frocks and housegowns. Chandler & Co. are showing an attractive line of all these things. They are of the latest styles in cut, color and fabric and show that suitability to the wearer and occasion were the first consideration in fashioning them. Suits, coats and waists are practical and durable as well as modish. To them can be added dainty embroidered coat sets, fichus, neck pieces, scarfs and veils. Close fitting hats, English walking hats, crushed plush and mole turbans, just the thing for the school and college life where a girl learns to be out in all kinds of wind and weather, are ready for her selection.

Special prices are offered on gloves for street and social wear, autograph handkerchiefs, cross-barred handkerchiefs, simple but pretty muslin underwear, jersey petticoats, sweaters, hosiery, vests and tights, and other important details of a girl's dress.

For the mothers and big sisters occupied with their households, business, philanthropy or society, are suits in all the variations of style and cut most adapted to their need. Plain tailored, semi-dress and dress suits and coats show the last word of dame fashion. Touches of velvet and other contrasting trimmings are warm and traveling coats especially noted on collars and sleeves and wool embroidery is a novelty on some of the handsomest suits.

The advance of autumn has made the ally attractive. Some are made of heavy English novelty mixtures. Many are imported from Berlin. Topcoats for street and outing wear are shown in a large variety of wool sponge, white corduroy, chinchilla cloth, velvet de laine and double faced materials.

The new brocade satin charmeuse is one of the loveliest textures that has been brought out in many years. Chandler & Co. are showing it in colors for evening and afternoon wear at prices that are considerably lower than they are expected to be later on. These, with a wide assortment of new velvets, make a very garden of beautiful dress materials and colors from which to choose. They show several new shades of brown, garnet and geranium.

Plaid bed blankets are an oddity, and when made of all wool, light and fluffy.

clinging closely to the shoulders, are a most attractive one. The Jordan Marsh Company is having a display of the newest bed clothing and in it is featuring fancy all-wool blankets. The plaids are among them. Others are in pink, blue and yellow. White ones are all white or have striped borders. Wool-lined comforters and down-filled comforters have a number of pretty covers from which can be made a selection that will harmonize with any room. The stock of bed clothing in this store covers a larger field than is usually attempted. It provides a vast range in staples and novelties where ever; wanted size, pattern and kind may be found at a complete range of prices.

The international exposition of merchandise is still on. Those who have visited it once go again. It is a revelation to most of them. What has been just ordinary, every-day shopping has been turned into romance. While English, French and German-made goods have been glibly talked of and lightly bought from the beginning of things, it is almost as much a surprise to find certain things labeled "Switzerland," "Austria," "Italy," "Ireland," "China," "Persia," as it was to the small boy to find that tomatoes grew on bushes instead of at the grocery store. It makes shopping quite a festive occasion, too, and has much the effect of a visit to an exposition with a paid admission, and perhaps a journey on the railroad train to reach.

Among the newest things that have been hurried across the water for this event are some white goods that make a strong appeal to every American woman, for they are intended for waists. However much a woman may or may not have in her wardrobe there is one garment of which she can hardly have too many winter or summer, and that is the white waist. Among the very newest things for it are the plain and fancy ruffles, used also for gowns and house robes. When abraded the buyer for this department picked up a number of things entirely unlike anything shown in domestic stocks and absolutely original and exclusive with this house. Among them are plain and fancy voiles, French and Persian lawns and plain and figured piques, which make an appeal for winter use as well as for summer.

Persons living on Westland avenue and streets adjacent thereto are finding the new delicatessen and home bakery that was recently opened at 50 Westland avenue an important addition to home comfort. It is not only very clean and attractive, it has really home cooked foods. These are not merely the regular things that one must have or wishes to have every day, but unusual dainties. It

LITERARY NOTES

The Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration renews the offer of a prize of \$100 for the best essay on international arbitration written by an undergraduate man student of any college or university in the United States or Canada. Essays must not exceed 5000 words in length, and be legible—preferably in typewriting. The contest closes March 15, 1913. Essays should be mailed to H. C. Phillips, Lake Mohonk, N. Y. The prize will be awarded at the next session of the Mohonk conference. The prize winning essay of last year by J. K. Starkweather of Denver, Colorado, a junior at Brown University, has been printed, as also have the prize winning essays on "International Peace" in the Black prize essay contests, for which undergraduates in women's colleges in the United States compete.

In view of the altered outlook for Chinese nationality and the peculiarly intimate relations that now exist between the republic of the east and the United States, it is opportune that Prof. F. Wells Williams of Yale University should be making public a careful study of the career of Anson Burlingame, the first American diplomat to China.

Little, Brown & Co. announce an edition of Jenk's short history of the English law, which the London barrister has dedicated to Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States supreme court.

Admirers of David Belasco and his service to the American theater will be interested in the article he contributes to the October Century magazine.

A Conan Doyle returns to the field of entertaining mystery novel with a book called "The Lost World" which is located

in the heart of South America. The central character is a "professor" who has the craft of Sherlock Holmes and yet such original and personal methods as to make him new.

Alfred Noyes' recent poem on the origin of life and his tribute to Coleridge-Taylor, the English composer, both given prompt publicity in the American press, have increased interest in the poet in a constituency that may prove valuable to him.

Noticeable among new academic ventures is the rapidly mounting list of the Yale University Press. On the list of books to be put forth this autumn, one of the most significant as coming from the university's department of philosophy, is the work by William Ernest Hocking, on "The Meaning of God in Human Experience." Professor Hocking is a pragmatist, and prior to joining the Yale faculty taught at Andover Theological Seminary.

Desmond Fitzgerald, Inc., is to start a line of translations of German fiction with Rudolf Herzog's "The Adventurer."

Percy MacKaye's forthcoming collection of verse will have for its title "Uriel and Other Poems of Commemoration" and will include his verses read at the Browning and Thackeray centenaries.

Small, Maynard & Company will publish in October a translation by Mrs. Remilly Fedden of Paul Gsell's book on Rodin.

A Christiania publishing house, the Cammermeyers, is issuing Danish and Norwegian translations of Mary E. Waller's "A Daughter of the Rich."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"Caviare"—By Grant Richards. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Company. The nature of this novel may be learned from the fact that its scenes are laid in Paris, Monte Carlo and New York, and that its main characters are an American millionaire, his pretty daughter, and an English gentleman of leisure who unexpectedly wins fame and fortune in the United States. The story will doubtless please those of epicurean tastes.

"The Secret of Frontella"—By Frank K. Scribner. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. The story of a search for buried treasure on the estate of an old French chateau. Mystery, romance and unexpected complications all play their part in the development of the plot, but the book has little to offer the reader, save a few hours' entertaining excitement.

"Flowers from the Wayside"—By David Banks Sicksels. Paterson, N. J. George Layton, publisher. A collection of short poems by the author of "Leaves of the Lotos." Many of the selections are of a religious trend on the theme of immortality. The versification as a whole is smooth and some lines possess more than ordinary merit.

"Concerning Sally"—By William John Hopkins. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Company. A study of character and environment introducing us to Sally,

the child of 10, and picturing each stage in her development until she is 25. The narrative is realistic, without being boring, and leaves the reader with a quiet sense of satisfaction and a sincere admiration for Sally, Uncle John and Fox.

"The Preliminaries"—By Cornelia A. P. Comer. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Company. Three short stories, each dealing with a vital problem of family life and each presenting in its solution of the problem a point of view that thoughtful readers will be likely to accept. Unusual insight into the fundamentals of family relationships and a constructive tone characterize the author's treatment of the questions involved.

"Heimatlos"—By Johanna Spyri. Translated from the German by Emma Stelzer Hopkins. Boston. Ginn & Co. Two stories for children and for those who love children. Each story is characterized by the same quiet charm found in "Heide," and each inculcates the lesson of gratitude for the comforts of home.

"BALLOONS START FROM PARIS"—NEW YORK—A Paris despatch to the New York Sun says that 18 balloons ascended at the park of the Aero Club today in a competition for the club's grand prize. Mme. Goldschmidt piloted one of them.

PYTHIANS STRIVE TO PUSH MEMBERSHIP TO A MILLION BY 1914

Something new among fraternities of this country is the establishment by the Knights of Pythias of a committee on Pythian education, as it is called, with the purpose of reaching the 1,000,000 mark in membership by 1914.

This new plan of service for fraternity, which is attracting attention from other fraternities, was inaugurated at the recent session of the supreme lodge of the order in Denver, Col., by the creation of a committee of representative men of the order, to be known as the committee on Pythian education.

The order today has 750,000 members, and the aim of Thomas J. Carling of Macon, Ga., supreme chancellor, is "A million members in 1914," the golden jubilee year of the order.

The supreme lodge not only voted in favor of the plan, but the members voiced their belief in its possibilities for good by voting an appropriation of \$10,000 for the use of the committee.

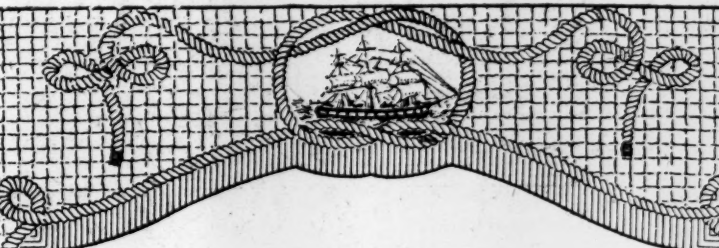
Supreme Chancellor Carling has appointed a committee of 17 members, territorially distributed through every section of the continent. As chairman of the committee he has appointed a Massachusetts Pythian, George W. Penniman of this city, past grand chancellor of the order in this state.

Associated with Mr. Penniman are: Carroll S. Bartram of Minneapolis, Minn.; Orno Strong, Tacoma, Wash.; Herman M. Beck, Birmingham, Ala.; George J. Clarke, St. Stephen, N. B.; George M. Hanson, justice of the supreme court of Maine; J. Edward Richardson of Baltimore; Charles J. Deekman, Cleveland; John N. Tillman, president State University, Fayetteville, Ark.; Albert Watson, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Bernard Murphy, Vinton, Iowa; Frank J. Mattin, clerk of the board of aldermen, New York city; Bradley V. Sargent, Salinas, Cal., judge of the appellate court of California; James A. Steece, Mt. Holly Springs, Penn.; Charles F. P. Conybeare, Lethbridge, Alberta; Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn., supreme keeper of records and seal of the order; and James H. Beans, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

TEN THOUSAND AT SAENGERFEST ON THE COMMON

Not since Prince Henry of Prussia visited America 10 years ago has such a large gathering of German-Americans assembled as that which attended the first public celebration in Boston of the "Deutscher Tag," which is celebrated by German-Americans all over the country at this season on Boston Common Sunday. About 10,000 persons grouped themselves about the Parkman memorial bandstand to hear the music furnished by a large band and chorus of 250 male voices, led by Gustav F. Heim. The program was dedicated to the memory of George Francis Parkman.

Mayor Fitzgerald and John J. Attridge, president of the city council, represented the city. Governor Foss sent a cordial letter thanking the Germans of the city for their public spirited action, and expressed his regret that he could not be present.



FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

The Fourth National Bank and the Atlantic National Bank announce their consolidation under the name the Fourth-Atlantic National Bank.

The bank's central location on State street, at the corner of Kilby, with entrances on State and Kilby streets and Exchange Place, makes it most convenient of access; its capital, \$1,500,000, and surplus, \$1,000,000, give it adequate strength and the character of its Board of Directors is such as to insure a high quality of service.

Individuals, firms, corporations, societies, organizations who desire the services of a national bank will do well to consult the officers of the Fourth-Atlantic National Bank.

is a simple thing to rehearse these things if it is desired to do so, or they can be eaten cold; or, if bought at the right time, taken home and served at once, they will be found sufficiently warm for the table.

Today, tomorrow and Wednesday Butler is having his fall opening of millinery in his new store at the corner of Washington and Winter streets. Among the Parisian designers whose productions are on display are Georgette, Camille, Roger, Jeanne, Lanvin, Caroline Lebourg, Louisson, Masor, Lewis, Paul Poirer. In addition to these are American adaptations which many well dressed women prefer to the exaggerated tendencies of the French capital.

The trend of the styles is toward more sweeping and graceful lines in the large hats. They do not fit so closely to the head as they have, but allow pleasing glimpses of the coiffure. The crowns are low-set and without bandeaux. Almost all the larger hats are trimmed flat.

In contrast to the large hats for dressy wear are small chignon and helmet effects. Between these is a range of styles and sizes from which it would seem it will not be difficult to select a shape, a size, a kind for any face.

Butler makes a specialty of \$5 hats. He has an entire section devoted to them alone.

Suits, coats and evening wraps made after the latest Paris models by one of the best New York tailors are being shown by C. F. Hovey & Co. at from 33-1-3 per cent to 50 per cent off the regular prices. This is made possible by a special purchase. Probably never before has this firm been able to present such an attractive line of goods at such low prices so early in the season. The materials employed are corduroy, velvet, silk velvets, silk and - variety of other handsome suit fabrics. All are of good quality. The opportunity is an excellent one for securing particularly rich and beautiful garments at low prices.

The formal opening sale of new autumn millinery at Everybody's store, 90 Tremont street, began this morning and continues through tomorrow and the next day. It includes a presentation of models by eminent designers as well as adaptations, modifications and original designs from Everybody's own workrooms. A full line is carried. There are picture hats for dress occasions and tailored styles for street, travel and general wear.

The excellent of the oriental rug department conducted by the Shepard Norwell Company is experiencing a growing appreciation on the part of the purchasing public. It is the intention of the company to deal only in reliable goods and to give customers full value. An expert buyer makes careful selections with a view to a discriminating public. All the most favored oriental rugs are sought and carried by this firm as well as many kinds that are rare.

CHURCHMEN MEET SEPT. 24
WHITMAN, Mass.—The ninety-first fall meeting of the Norfolk Association of Congregational Churches in Massachusetts, with which all the Congregational churches in eastern Massachusetts are connected, will be held in the First church, Brockton, on Sept. 24.

BUST OF POET LONGFELLOW IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

With the acceptance by the art commission, the marble bust of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, recently placed in the Boston Public Library, between the busts of Holmes and Whittier, has been added to the noted collection of portrait busts in Bates hall.

This bust of Longfellow was modeled by the late Samuel T. Kitson about the middle period of the poet's literary career.

It is Longfellow when his fame was at its zenith. Experts see much of classic strength and dignity in the pose and modeling of this bust, and, in fact, in the manner in which the sculptor treated both the drapery and the hair and beard, in the thoughtful intensity in the expression of the eyes and the sensitiveness in the modeling of the nose and mouth.

A Shuman subscribed half the sum necessary to have the original model cut in Carrara marble. Through Mayor Fitzgerald's interest, the city contributed the balance. The poet's nephew, A. W. Longfellow, is a member of the art commission.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION ACT OBSERVED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln was observed Sunday evening by the colored people of Rochester and vicinity with a mass meeting in Convention hall under the direction of the Western New York League of Republican Clubs.

A letter from President Taft praising Lincoln's emancipation order was read. There is a celebration this afternoon and a parade.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS READY TO SAIL

NEW YORK—Pethick Lawrence of London, editor of Votes for Women, an English equal suffrage publication, declares that the treatment accorded Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst in English jails was most severe. Mr. Lawrence and his wife are at the Waldorf-Astoria, after a tour of the United States, and expect to sail for England Wednesday.

CONCERN PAYS \$25,490 TAX
PEABODY, Mass.—Tax bills for 1912 have been sent out based on a rate of \$22 on \$1000. The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company is the largest taxpayer in town, being assessed \$25,490. This company, together with the Swift & Co., the National Calfskin, the Winchester Tanning Company, and the G. F. Marsh Company, all being Swift concerns, pays a total tax to the town of \$45,867 this year. Mrs. Catherine T. O'Shea is the largest individual taxpayer in town, paying \$3411.

The inside facts about
MOROCCO
will be told in an article in
Tuesday's Monitor
Everybody who is following European politics will want to read it.
ALL EDITIONS—TOMORROW

Campaign Rush on Day Before Primary

NOON RALLIES OPEN THE LAST DAY IN THE PRIMARY CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

been printed on the various ballots to be used at the primaries Tuesday. The number of ballots to be provided exceeds by many thousands the number used last year. Ballots have been printed for the three legal parties which will participate in the primaries, the Republican, Democratic and Socialist.

The Progressive, not yet being a political party within the meaning of the law, does not enter into tomorrow's primary. Nominations of candidates for the Progressive ticket will be made by the circulation of nomination papers. The names of the nominees of the Progressive party will then appear on the ballot at the November election.

As was the case two years ago special interest centers in the choice of candidates for the Legislature tomorrow because the next General Court is to elect a United States senator to succeed Senator W. Murray Crane. Contests in the legislative districts are many because of the general belief this year that the candidates of all parties have an unusual opportunity for success.

A feature of today's campaigning was the publication of a letter sent by Mr. Pelletier to John M. Minton, chairman of the Boston board of election commissioners, asking the chairman "to instruct the precinct officers of ward 8 to make and preserve a record of the names and voting residences of the Democratic voters of ward 8 who ask and receive assistance at Tuesday's primary because of physical disability."

Mr. Pelletier has repeatedly said on the stump that he would take steps this year to thwart an attempted voting by illegal residents of ward eight.

Mr. Pelletier spoke to a gathering of about 500 persons in Wells Memorial hall, late Sunday, and to an audience estimated at 2500 in Pemberton square Saturday night.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN OPENS CAMPAIGN

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Hundreds of admirers greeted William J. Bryan at the depot when he arrived here today to open the Democratic campaign in California. Thousands from nearby towns and villages came to hear the Nebraska. His first address was delivered at the Auditorium theater at 10 a. m., when he spoke to the women voters. At noon he addressed a meeting of workmen, and this afternoon he was the orator at a big rally. Tonight he will leave for Sacramento.

CAMPAIGNING ON STILTS

Frederick H. Wilson of Boston, who styles himself the champion stilt walker of the world, called at the office of Governor Foss today to wish him success in his campaign. Mr. Wilson is making a coast to coast walk on stilts and is earning his livelihood by carrying political placards. He has been engaged by the Democratic state committee in behalf of Governor Foss and David I. Walsh. With stilts he measures 11 feet and is attired in full military regalia.

MR. CHANDLER NAMED

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—At a joint meeting of the Progressive town committees of Bridgewater, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater, held in the town hall, Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater was nominated as Progressive candidate for representative from the eighth Plymouth district.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT QUILTS CLUB

NEW YORK.—It was learned Sunday that the resignation of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the Republican Club of the city of New York was accepted last Wednesday night at a meeting of the executive committee of the club.

GOV. JOHNSON TO TAKE PART

NEW YORK.—Before leaving New York today for his New England trip, Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, said that he would return here Sunday and take part in the state campaign.

HEARING ON HOLDING COMPANIES THURSDAY

The special commission created by the last Legislature to investigate voluntary associations and holding companies, and their effect upon the corporations which they control, will give its first public hearing at room 440, State House, at 10:30 Thursday morning. Every board of trade and commercial club in the state, as well as the mayor and aldermen of every city, and the selectmen of every town, have been notified of the hearing. A large attendance is expected. The commission is authorized to investigate the advisability of legislation.

TAKES SALEM PASTORATE

SALEM, Mass.—The Rev. Harry J. Newton, new pastor of the Crombie street church, occupied the pulpit yesterday for the first time. He is a native of London, Eng.

U. S. SENATOR LODGE DEFENDS PRESIDENT IN KEYNOTE ADDRESS

COLUMBUS, O.—

Defending the administration of President Taft, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge delivered the keynote speech at the opening here Saturday of the national and state campaigns.

Senator Lodge took up the platform of the Democratic party, declaring it to be a mass of language intended to get votes, but without furnishing any statements of political principles to intelligently discuss.

"Fortunately," said the senator, "we are not left to their platform to guess at their intentions. We have had during the last 18 months the Democratic party in actual operation in the House of Representatives and that House has passed a series of measures which show the country what will really happen if they are entrusted with complete control."

SINGERS RETURN FOR OPERA SEASON AFTER EUROPEAN TRIUMPHS

Prominent among the 110 salon passengers arriving here this afternoon on board the White Star liner Canopic, Captain Metcalfe, from Genoa, Naples, and the Azores, were a number of musical artists, some of whom are connected with the Boston opera company.

Miss Elmira Leveroni of the Boston opera company returned from a five months sojourn in London and Italy. She sang during the summer season at Covent garden, London, and has engagements to sing for three more seasons there. She said this afternoon that she intended to study French opera with Andre Caplet, director of the orchestra at the opera house, before going to Montreal for a brief engagement and returning to Boston for the opera season here.

Harrison W. Bennett, a Boston singer, returned after three years in Europe. He is here for a three months vacation. Other salon passengers were Prof. C. R. Cross of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been abroad for three months and has made his twentieth crossing. Mrs. Raymond Mowry of Providence, R. I., and the Right Rev. Etienne Talbot, D. D. Bishop of Bethlehem, Pa., were also on board. Ramon Blanchard of the Boston opera company and the New England Conservatory of Music returned with his wife and Miss Amanda Blanchard.

There were 277 passengers in the second cabin and 1111 in the steerage, making 1598 in all.

The vessel docked a good-sized cargo, including 11,047 barrels of Almeria grapes, the first to arrive for the season. More would have been brought but for a misunderstanding about the prices. Another large shipment was 1076 boxes of lemons, besides an unusual shipment of peeled tomatoes.

DAKOTA DAN ON THE STAND AGAIN

When the Russell identification case was resumed at East Cambridge today before Gilbert A. A. Pevey as master, "Dakota Dan" was placed on the stand for further examination. Before the adjournment last Friday, his testimony was stopped when George I. Harrington, a new witness, who had to make a hurried departure for the West, was heard.

BUSINESS MAN IN AN ATTEMPT TO FURTHER STRIKE SETTLEMENT

It became known today that a business man of Boston connected with the Chamber of Commerce and acting unofficially is trying to bring about a settlement between local 6 of the International Hotel Workers union and the J. R. Whipple Company. The executive committee of the hotel men has appointed a committee of two which will wait on President Pierce of the company if the business man referred to can bring about a meeting.

A conference is being held between Thomas G. Connolly, attorney for the hotel men; Edward Blochinger, organizer and Alfred Di Peso of M. Di Peso & Son, to adjust conditions at the Hotel Napoli.

A committee of hotel workers is expected to visit Boston hotels which have so far failed to make settlements. The latest work of unionizing these classes of employees is among elevator employees in hotels, clubs, department stores, restaurants and office buildings. Officials of the Copley-Plaza say that they do not expect that the union can will attempt to call out the waiters there this week.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 6 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft is in Washington to receive delegates to congress of hygiene.

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson goes to Scranton, Pa., where Pennsylvania Democratic nominees are to be notified.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt speaks at Arcadia and Pittsburgh, Kan., before crossing into Missouri.

PROHIBITIONIST—Eugene W. Chaffin addresses the New York state prohibition convention at Olean.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT A CONVENTION AND HOLDS CONFERENCES

WASHINGTON—President Taft arrived here at 11:03 a. m. today, nearly two hours late, and went from the station to D. A. R. hall where he addressed the international congress on hygiene. Later the President met a committee from the fourth class postmasters' convention held at Richmond last week. They want to be classified in the civil service.

Several department heads went to Baltimore and boarded the President's special car there. Among the subjects said to have been discussed were the Mexican, Nicaraguan and Cuban problems.

A reception to delegates of a charities convention and a lawn party to the delegates to the congress are engagements for the President this afternoon.

This evening the President is expected to address the fifteenth anniversary jubilee meeting of negroes celebrating the emancipation proclamation.

The President will spend the night at the White House and leave Washington Tuesday morning for New York, arriving about 5:30 p. m.

He will go to the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, for dinner and in the evening attend a theater. He will have a conference with Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee.

Mr. Taft will leave New York late Tuesday night, arriving next morning at Altoona, Pa., to attend the loyal war governors conference. He will leave in the afternoon and reach Philadelphia about 8:30 o'clock, when his private car Ideal will be attached to the Colonial express for Boston. He will speak at Boston Thursday night at the international conference of chambers of commerce.

On Friday he will visit Malden, Mass., to attend a local celebration and on Saturday will receive the Essex County Republican Club and the Boy Scouts of Beverly and vicinity at Paramatta.

The President left Beverly Sunday afternoon by motor for Boston, where he took the Federal express for this city. Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, sister of Mrs. Taft; Assistant Secretary Foster and Maj. Thomas L. Rhoads, the President's aide, accompanied him.

GOVERNOR WILSON GOES TO SCRANTON FOR NOTIFICATIONS

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson left for Scranton this noon. He will speak at the ceremonies attending notification of the Democratic state nominees.

It became known today that acting Chairman McAdoo saw Governor Wilson yesterday for a conference and it was definitely settled that if Charles F. Murphy and Tammany persisted in their effort to renominate Governor Dix in New York the candidate and the national committee would feel justified in taking a hand.

Governor Wilson will go to Princeton on Tuesday to vote in the senatorial primaries and early Wednesday he will leave for Connecticut and Massachusetts.

With Dudley Field Malone, the son-in-law of Senator O'Gorman of New York, as his only companion, Governor Wilson went for a long automobile ride Sunday afternoon.

TO TAKE ROXBURY PLAYGROUND LAND

Mayor Fitzgerald today ordered the park department to take for a playground in ward 19, Roxbury, the land at Phillips and Smith streets, which the department rejected owing to the high cost of the site and the many other available places.

The order followed a hearing before the mayor this morning, which members of the Roxbury Crossing and St. Alphonsus clubs attended. The mayor promised to order the park department to accept this site, the probable cost of which will be \$80,000.

LOOMFIXERS BACK AT WORK

FALL RIVER.—The strike of loomfixers at the seven cotton mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company was declared off after a conference between Secretary Taylor of the union and Superintendent Evans. Both sides, according to Secretary Taylor, made concessions, and the men returned to work today.

C. S. BIRD HEADS THE STATE TICKET OF PROGRESSIVES

Nominees for the Progressive state ticket have been made public as follows: For governor—Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole.

For lieutenant-governor—Daniel Cosgrove of Lowell.

For secretary of state—Russell A. Wood of Cambridge.

For state treasurer—Eldon B. Keith of Brockton.

For state auditor—Octave A. La Riviere of Springfield.

For attorney general—H. Heustis Newton.

The gubernatorial candidate, Charles S. Bird, is a paper manufacturer. His father, Francis W. Bird, was a prominent anti-slavery leader and the intimate friend of and co-worker with Charles Sumner, John A. Andrew, Henry Wilson and other men of that type.

Mr. Bird attended the Walpole public schools and prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, graduating from Harvard in 1877.

In politics Mr. Bird has been an independent voter. He was a supporter of Grover Cleveland, and in 1896 went as a delegate to the Palmer and Buckner Democratic convention. He has since voted the Republican ticket.

Daniel Cosgrove, the nominee for second place, was elected to the Lowell common council in 1904 and served on the Lowell Board of aldermen in 1905, 1906 and 1907, always receiving a big popular vote. Until the formation of the Progressive party Mr. Cosgrove was a Democrat.

GOV. JOHNSON TO BE MET BY 1000 PROGRESSIVES

Progressives of the state are anticipating the coming of Governor Hiram Johnson of California. Over 1000 Progressives from all over the state are expected to journey to Worcester to shake hands with him and hear him speak at noon Tuesday. On Tuesday evening he will speak at the Boston Arena.

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillingslast of Beverly will act as the temporary presiding officer at the meeting of women Progressives to be held in Ford hall this afternoon. At the meeting the Progressive women's state committee will be selected, and officers for the same named. The three women members of the regular Progressive party state committee also will be selected at the meeting, and plans will be made for the women's campaign in this state.

Progressive rallies scheduled for tonight are:

At East Bridgewater, town hall, at 8 p. m. Speakers, Philip N. Clark and others.

At Millis, town hall. Speakers, Jeremiah J. McCarthy, George A. Field of Waltham and others.

At Needham Heights, Highland hall. Bradley Gilman will deliver a lecture on Roosevelt.

At Foxboro, W. T. Beale of Dedham and Earnest E. Smith of Boston will speak.

At Brockton, Progressive party headquarters. Speakers, Walter C. Emerson of Maine and William J. Melville.

At Westwood, Speakers, Waldo A. Bigelow, Professor von Mach of Cambridge and Frank A. Morrill.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN MISSOURI FOR MANY SPEECHES

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Colonel Roosevelt entered Missouri today and his program included the usual number of informal speeches from the rear platform of his train aside from a number of scheduled addresses.

On his way out of Kansas the colonel spoke at Pittsburg and Arcadia.

The colonel was the guest Sunday of William Allen White, at the latter's home in Emporia, Kan. He spent a quiet day, attending church in the morning and taking a ride in the family carriage in the afternoon.

Mr. White had issued a public appeal to the people of Emporia to make no plans for the reception of the colonel. Plans to give him elaborate welcome were cancelled.

The only departure from the rules laid down came when Colonel Roosevelt left town. A crowd gathered at the station to see him off and cheer him.

Colonel Roosevelt received word today that the Chicago headquarters had completed arrangements for the Illinois tour, which will take place Oct. 7 and 8. The colonel will enter the state just ahead of Governor Wilson, who is billed for Oct. 9 and 10.

INVESTIGATE MAIL BOX FIRE

Police of Charlestown are investigating a fire which was discovered in a mail box in front of the Charlestown post office, Sunday, shortly after 1500, circular letters in the interest of John D. Cadoan, a candidate for the House of Representatives, had been deposited.

REGISTRATION OPENS AT HEADQUARTERS IN COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL

(Continued from page one)

originally laid in the first French railroad across the isthmus of Panama. The wood was sent to the Boston Chamber of Commerce last spring by Dan St. Clair, one of the engineers in the Canal Zone. The gavel will not be given to M. Canon-Legrand to keep, but merely to use during the congress.

Officials of the local chamber request Boston citizens to fly the American flag from business houses and residences this week.

With so many languages represented, the interpreters with their red, white, blue, yellow and green ribbons, signifying that the speak English, French, German, Spanish and Italian, are quite busy, especially in the registration office. If all the delegates knew English, French and German, those languages would practically enable them to converse with each other.

President Le Grand today spoke of the home-like atmosphere of the various country houses of the business men of Boston.

"None of the Belgian cities," he said, "can show anything like the suburbs of Boston with their large country residences so close to the metropolis."

Three Chinese delegates who represent the Sze Yat Commercial Guild of Hongkong are at the Copley-Plaza. They are a second name especially for use in the United States, which is F. M. Yang; and Yung Bank Kok, whose occidentalized name is K. M. Yang.

Four more Chinese are expected. Two are attaches of the Chinese legation at Washington, one is a railroad manager from Peking and the fourth a former minister of finance from Nanking.

Two late arrivals at the Copley-Plaza last evening were from Germany. One was Dr. Foetbeer of Berlin, general secretary of the National Board of Trade of Germany, called the Deutscher Handelstag. The other was Dr. Gottfried Koch, a Bremen delegate, who is accompanied by his wife.

"We are making an especial effort," said Dr. Edmund Kunosi of Budapest, and assistant secretary in the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, "to develop trade with the United States. We have a direct line of steamships now between New York and Fiume, which has increased the trade very much. In 1901 the United States exported to us 9,000,000 of crowns' worth; in 1910 this had risen to 30,000,000."

"Raw cotton had risen from 3,000,000 in 1901 to 10,000,000 in 1910; copper from 1,000,000 to 6,500,000; phosphates from 400,000 crowns to 3,500,000; agricultural machinery from 150,000 crowns to 2,500,000. We also import from you hides, lubricants, typewriters, sawing machinery, shoes and timber."

"On the other hand, Hungary has increased her exports to the United States from 5,000,000 in 1901 to 30,000,000 in 1910. Our chief export is beans; we send also magnesite, mineral water, books, wood pulp, woolstuffs, glass, paraffin and bent furniture. Our emigration has averaged 100,000 a year, most of them headed for your mines."

Latin American delegates to the congress are emphasizing the oft repeated warning that American manufacturers are paying little or no attention to the excellent trade opportunities in the countries of South and Central America. Among these delegates who, during their tour of the United States, are endeavoring to awaken manufacturers to the commercial advantages that lie to the south, is C. E. Monge, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Quito, Ecuador.

A graduate of an American college, as are many of his countrymen, and for a number of years a resident in this country, Mr. Monge is familiar with the commercial and educational methods here. As a representative of the government of Ecuador, he is making an extensive study of the academic, vocational and agricultural schools. As a representative of the Quito Chamber of Commerce, he is securing in company with Lantaro Aspiazuz, of the Chamber of Commerce of Guayaquil, Ecuador, quotations from American manufacturers on such goods as are imported into Ecuador.

"We would welcome American trade competition in Ecuador," said Mr. Monge today, "and would be as willing to buy American goods as French, German and English goods. The idea that American trade activities in South America are unwelcome because of the apprehension of territorial acquisition by the United States is erroneous."

"British, German and French concerns are getting the business because they come after it. It has been said, I know, that Americans are only looking for 'big business.' But the total imports into South America every year amount to hundreds of millions. In Ecuador alone the imports last year amounted to \$30,000,000. Practically all the articles imported were of the kind manufactured in the United States."

The wives of M. Louis Canon Le Grand and Emile Jottrand went shopping downtown today with Mrs. Joseph B. Russell, wife of the president of the Boston chamber.

Mayor Asks Hospitality

Mayor Fitzgerald urged Bostonians to show their courtesy and hospitality to the visiting delegates to the fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

EVERETT C. BELTON

OF BELMONT

Republican Candidate for Governor

Primaries TOMORROW, September 24

Beginning as office boy he made his way by force of his own initiative and ability. He ranks as a leader in the insurance business in New England. A successful business man, experienced in the affairs of state. Served on the Governor's staff, in the Governor's Council.

Is a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission. His candidacy is based on the direct Primary law.

It is a protest against the policy of succession in Massachusetts; it is a protest against dictation.

He stands for a fair, square, business administration. Active, alert, energetic and aggressive Republican, he is the man needed to defeat the Democratic nominee.

His candidacy has been indorsed by

Eugene V. R. Thayer, Lancaster.
Louis Tuttle, Brookline.
J. Henry Fletcher, Belmont.
Walter E. Schuster, Douglas.
Henry W. Paterson, Boston.
Winfield S. Slocomb, Newton.
John B. Almer, Boston.
Eben D. Bancroft, Hopedale.
A. W. Damon, Springfield.
William B. Plunkett, Adams.
Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell.
William E. Hayward, Uxbridge.
Richard C. de Normandie, Boston.
Roland O. Lamb, Brookline.
William H. Wood, Somerville.
John E. Spencer, Salem.
Francis H. Appleton, Brookline.
Walter O. Linscomb, Falmouth.
Elmer L. Huff, Upton.
William E. Hayward, Uxbridge.
Arthur Teale, Waltham.
William G. McLean, Waltham.
Patrick J. Keener, Waltham.
Harry C. Davis, Ware.
Thomas S. Richardson, Watertown.
H. Huestis Newton, Everett.
E. Leroy Swaeney, Everett.
Alfred S. Hall, Winchester.
George H. Allen, Lynn.
Francis A. Harrington, Worcester.
Frank S. Richardson, N. Adams.
S. M. Hoxter, Boston.
R. H. Bristol Draper, Hopedale.
J. N. Peterson, Salem.
George O. Hudson, Clinton.
Walter Rose, Worcester.
George O. Proctor, Somerville.
Harold Parker, Woburn.
Frank A. Patch, Littleton.
George E. Beete, Boston.
Clifford A. Cook, Milford.
Walter Rapp, Brockton.
W. F. Walters, Boston.
Chas. E. Phillips, Brookline.
H. O. Underwood, Belmont.
John E. Trayer, Lancaster.
Eugene R. Buck, Sterling.
E. R. Hoag, Chelsea.
Charles Herbert Swan, Boston.
Seward W. Jones, Newton.
Leonard Fowle, Boston.
Alfred R. Schrieffer, Boston.
Edw. J. Hood, Somerville.
Elmer E. Silver, Woburn.
Jos. L. Whiting, Boston.
William F. Carroll, Gloucester.
William F. Davis, Woburn.
W. O. Curtis, Boston.
Robert E. Turner, Boston.
Frederick L. Ames, N. Easton.
Thomas A. Hurler, Boston.
William A. Morse, Tibbets.
Frank C. Cutting, Wakefield.
Amos T. White, Boston.
Walter A. Atwood, Fitchburg.
John F. Cummings, Boston.
Alfred J. Raymond, Athol.
William H. Emerson, Brockton.
Robert W. Oliver, Charlestown.
Seville D. Cushing, Fitchburg.
Oswald Day, Dedham.
Chas. M. Estabrook, Boston.
Chas. T. De Bliss, Boston.
Herbert W. Rawson, Arlington.
Frederick H. Whitehouse, Boston.
Harry W. James, Boston.
A. J. Pillsbury, Ayer.
Christian F. W. Hanson, Boston.
Frank E. Wing, Boston.
Clarence J. Wing, Boston.
Walter B. Henderson, Weymouth.
Chas. Bruce, Everett.
Granville C. Flske, Ashland.
Albert F. Dow, Fall River.
Chas. O. Bechtman, New Bedford.
Chas. E. Wiggins, Boston.
Arthur F. Tyler, Athol.

AND 24,379 OTHERS

EVERETT C. BELTON CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

James F. Cavanagh, Chm. 65 Kilby Street, Boston. James T. Harris, Sec.

mercy in a statement issued today. He said in part:

"This is an opportunity for the people of Boston to exhibit once more their traditional courtesy and hospitality. The Chamber of Commerce, the state Legislature and the city government are all uniting to pay due honor to this assemblage. But beyond the official program it is possible for the people themselves to surround these visitors with an atmosphere of interest and attention. During their journeys about the city the delegates will undoubtedly have occasion to ask assistance from passers, and I trust there will not be a single instance of lack of courtesy on the part of any Bostonian. Even children should be made to feel that these visitors are of standing in their communities and accustomed to every mark of outward respect. I hope the people will follow the proceedings as reported in the newspapers as the topics discussed will be of the greatest interest to the citizens."

Points Out Benefits

"The greatest value in this congress to the United States government," said A. H. Baldwin, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce and labor at Washington, "is the opportunity to get into personal touch with the foreign men of commercial importance. This establishes relations which we can continue officially by correspondence."

"The greatest activity in American trade at present is in Latin America, where is also the greatest chance for extension. We are greatly interested in the uniform system of classification of trade between the nations which is to be discussed. It will enable the statistics of one nation to be compared with those of another."

"Personal acquaintance also enables American exporters to know the business of other countries so that they may judge of their standing as to credit."

Mr. Baldwin said that for his own personal information he would talk with as many commercial representatives of the other countries as possible on the subject of toll rates through the Panama canal. He would also seek for data on the probable tonnage of canal trade. He declared the arrangements of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the congress to be admirable, and said that the benefits to be derived by the Chamber and this city would be inestimable.

STEAMER OBNOVA SUNK

(By the United Press)

ST. PETERSBURG.—The steamer Obnova was sunk in a collision on the river Dvina today. One hundred and fifteen persons perished.

MR. TAFT ASKED TO REOPEN THE OIL CASE

WASHINGTON—President Taft was urged today to reopen the Standard Oil case in the supreme court and arraign its officers for alleged violation of the dissolution decree. This plea was made by Samuel Untermeyer, a New York lawyer, who is attorney for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company now suing the Standard.

Mr. Untermeyer refused to disclose if he had received any assurances from the President that any action would be begun.

The attorney said that such announcement would come, if at all, from the White House. He was closeted with the President about 15 minutes.

Mr. Untermeyer also visited the capitol to see how the money trust investigation was progressing. He is attorney for the committee in charge of the inquiry. He said the hearings would be resumed in New York in November.

U. S. ARBITRATORS MEET TRAINMEN

WASHINGTON—Labor Commissioner Neill and Chief Justice Knapp of the commerce court went into executive conference today with representatives of the Brotherhood of Conductors and Trainmen, who are demanding higher wages on nearly all southeastern railroads. After this conference representatives of the railroads will be called. A plan for an agreement then will be submitted to both sides in the wage controversy.

JUDGE GROSSCUP ANNOUNCES HE IS, FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

CHICAGO—Judge Peter Grosscup, lately retired from the bench of the United States circuit court, announced today that he is for Colonel Roosevelt for President. In a statement he makes several comparisons of Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Wilson and concludes that the former was the pioneer in the new progressive movement and that Governor Wilson is following in his steps.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GRACEFUL BREAKFAST JACKET

May be worn over separate skirt or one to match

JACKETS always are satisfactory for morning wear. This one is very simple, being made in two pieces with a peplum joined to the lower edge, but, at the same time, it is graceful and becoming and it will be found equally pretty for wear over a separate skirt and over one to match.

A great many women like entire gowns made in this style of percale, gingham and similar materials, and the model suits such treatment as well as the one illustrated.

The skirt is a plain six gored one with panel effect in front and back and it is a pronounced favorite. It can be finished with either a raised waist line or with a belt so that it is adapted to all figures and all uses.

For a separate jacket, washable silks, albatross, cashmere and the like are much used, as well as the simple lawns and batistes. Washable silks include many beautiful crepes as well as the plain silk in the most charming color effects. Pale colored cashmere and albatross make pretty breakfast jackets and scalloped edges always make a good finish, but this season we are to see a great deal of binding with braid and contrasting material and the idea in the small view is an excellent one.

For the medium size, the jacket will require 3½ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide; the skirt 5½ yards 27, 4 yards 36 or 3 yards 44 inches wide of serge or other material without up and down; 6 yards 27, 5½, 36 or 44 for material with figure or nap.

The pattern of the jacket (7414) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measures, and of the skirt (7387) in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency



or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SILK GOWN COST TWO DOLLARS

Literary woman shows how to dress cheaply

YOU may talk about the high cost of living, but you must not talk about the high cost of dressing. What would you say to a gown that cost but \$2? Perhaps you won't believe it, but the dress is of silk too. Raw silk, to be sure.

A very well-to-do woman is the author of the new gown. She is Mrs. Nina Wilcox Putnam, wife of Robert F. Putnam, a member of the publishing firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mrs. Putnam made her gown in one piece. It is made, as has been said, of raw silk, and is trimmed with blue brocade. It was the material that cost the \$2. She made the gown herself.

Mrs. Putnam is a socialist, a magazine writer and a novelist, says the New York Times. She has for a year or more been "protesting against the madness of clothing," to the extent of wearing unusual gowns herself even at the opera. What she specifically objects to is the excessive cost of dress and also some of the extremes of fashion.

To show how simple it is to make a \$2 silk gown, Mrs. Putnam took a piece of cloth 52 inches wide and in length just double the distance from the neck to the instep. She sewed up the sides, and made slits large enough for the head and arms to go through. Then she hemmed up the bottom, and the dress was finished and ready to wear.

Of course, a woman who is rather skillful at dressmaking could do a whole lot more with the same piece of material, and with genius could even give it the

semblance of the latest thing in the simplest and most effective style. But Mrs. Putnam was concerned only to show that any woman who could sew at all could make a silk dress for \$2. She points out that her simple gown meets all the requirements of beauty, economy and hygiene, and she maintains that it suits her quite as well as any of the higher priced gowns she has in her wardrobe.

Mrs. Putnam was interviewed at Madison, Conn., where she spent the summer with her husband, about her experiences with her new costume. She said that she started to wear it in the same spirit in which she marched in the suffrage parade, for a cause, for principle, not for notoriety. Then she wanted to wear clothes comfortable to work in. She began to think of the matter four years ago, but decided upon the costume only a year ago.

Her idea is that every woman should wear a dress suitable to the occupation in which she is engaged. The reason women don't do this is that they haven't the courage. It is because she is a socialist and believes in letting every one do as he pleases, she says, and because she believes in the development of extreme individuality, that she has had the courage to face criticism.

Mrs. Putnam is 23 years old. She began writing for Puck about a year ago. Since then she has written for Harpers, Munsey's and Ainslee's, and Doubleday, Page & Co. have just published her book "In Search of Ready."

CUTAWAY EFFECTS IN THE LEAD

Diagonals and fine stripes in two tones prominent

COATS show rather unexpected adherence to the cutaway idea. Not that there are not other models, straight coats, belted coats, etc. There are plenty of exceptions, but so far as the early opening reveals the season's probabilities cutaway effects are still in the lead.

This need not, however, appall even the stout woman. There are cutaway lines and cutaway lines. The clever tailor is he who understands how to adopt this cutaway coat to the figure of the wearer. Few women, and they of the very slender type, can successfully wear the very radical cutaway lines, the very short coat sloping sharply away from a single button at the bust or from three buttons above the waist line. The spike tailed Directoire, very short in front and sloping backward to a long pointed tail, is very trying too; but where the buttons are continued down well below the waist line and the fronts begin to separate even lower the cutaway is very wearable, according to a New York Sun writer.

One sees many variations upon the Robespierre, Directoire, Dauphin and other collars that have been popular during the summer, and a very colorful of sharply contrasting color or colors is often the only neck finish of the modish coat. A peculiarly vivid blue in velvet, plush, satin or other material is a relieving note, liked for the collar facing of a dark or neutral toned tailoring suit and some beautiful vixen rouge shades are also much used in this way.

Many of the materials upon which Parisian tailors have set the stamp of their approval are too bulky for successful draping, though even when they have

an air of warmth and thickness they are invariably of surprising suppleness and lightness.

Baby lamb cloth, soft, fleecy, with lustrous surface ripple is one of the handsome wool materials and is used for exceedingly smart coats and entire costumes. Velours de laine satine and wool reponge are other materials of the soft, thick class and all are considered eminently chic. Homespuns, serges, chevrons, tweeds and a host of other woollens of loose woven or rough texture are modish, but, on the other hand, there is a demand for the finer serges, for broadcloth, for the new weaves on the camel's hair order, etc.

Often these paradoxical modes are brought in harmony by combining one of the soft heavy stuffs with one of the lighter and finer materials, and throughout the whole domain of dress combinations of material are more in evidence than they have been in many a year. Baby lamb cloth on satine or wool velours may be made up with fine serge or cameline or broadcloth or a silk. Velvet is combined with silk or wool.

Plaid wool is used with plain. Stripes and one tone materials are made up together. Brocade or broche or moire or chameleon silk is associated with plain silk.

Diagonals and fine stripes in two tones are prominent among the smart suitings and there are many good corded woollens as well as the innumerable mixtures. Dark blue, black, taupe and other grays, certain old shades of red, browns running up into the tans and biscuit tones, dark plum and violet, the mustard and sulphur colorings that were popular in

TRIED RECIPES

SPINACH LOAF

ONE and one half cups of spinach which has been cooked, chopped and rubbed through a sieve, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 teaspoon of salt, ¼ teaspoon of pepper, ¼ teaspoon of onion juice.

Add the melted butter to the spinach, then the well-beaten eggs and seasonings. Turn into buttered molds or a bread tin. Set in a pan of water and cook until firm. Garnish with hard cooked eggs if desired.

SPINACH SOUP

Four cups of white stock (broth in which veal or chicken has been cooked), 2 quarts of spinach, 3 cups of water in which the spinach was cooked, 2 cups of milk, ¼ cup of butter, 1-3 cup of flour, salt and pepper, ¼ teaspoon of powdered sugar, ½ teaspoon of soda.

Wash, pick over and cook spinach 30 minutes in boiling water to which one-quarter teaspoon of powdered sugar and the one-eighth teaspoon of soda have been added. Drain, chop and rub through a sieve. Add the wetting to this mixture and bring to a boiling point. Bind (or thicken) with the butter and flour rubbed together. Add the milk, bring to boiling point and season to taste.

VEGETABLE SALAD

Cook and cut in small cubes cauliflower, beets, carrots, also cook peas—chill. Three hours before using put them to soak in French dressing. Keep each vegetable separate. Cut celery in small pieces and cut cabbage as for cold salad. Pour over each a little of the French dressing just before arranging. If the cabbage soaks in the dressing it will wilt. Arrange on a large platter lettuce leaves and put heaps of the vegetables on the bed of lettuce, arranging them so the colors will look well. Keep each pile separate. Leave a space in the center and pile the cooked salad dressing into this space.

FRENCH DRESSING

One cup of olive oil, one third cup of vinegar, one teaspoonful salt, one half teaspoonful of paprika, a little onion if desired.

Put all together in a bottle and shake well just before using. Each vegetable is put in a bowl by itself and covered with the French dressing. Stir occasionally. Then when arranged on the platter dip out the vegetables and leave the French dressing for another use.—Montreal Star.

WHIPPED CREAM PIE

One third cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one half cup of milk, one and two thirds cups of Franklin entire wheat flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the butter and add the sugar gradually, then the eggs well beaten, milk, and flour and baking powder sifted together. Beat well and bake in three layer cake pans. When cold spread whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla, between and on top. Let it stand for at least an hour before serving.

GUEST TOWELS

A clever way of introducing color into the dainty guest towel has been evolved by a woman who is always originating fascinating ideas. Wanting more distinctive coloring than that given by means of a cross-stitch design, she makes the hems of the huck towel of a plain line, harmonizing in shade with the cross stitching. The towel has several threads drawn across either and about a quarter of an inch from the cut edge; this is hemstitched, says the Newark News. Two pieces of linen, a trifle more than two inches in width and just a little longer than the width of the towel are cut. These are to make false hems. To make these, turn the ends in and hem very carefully, so the pieces will be the exact length that the towel is wide. Next, turn the linen in along either of the long edges just the width of a hem. Now slip the rough cut ends of the towel between the folded hems, haste carefully and then hem into position, following closely the line of hemstitching. When finished the ends will be so softly placed that it will require close inspection to see just how the colored hems have been accomplished.

FASHION BITS

Many of the fall gowns are made with the glove sleeves.

Coats of silk or velvet will be worn with plaited skirts of silk or soft woolen fabrics.

Velvets, velveteens and corduroys will be worn much in winter. These materials, like other dress stuffs, are more beautiful than ever before. Corded velvets are especially smart.

Silver lavalliers, as well as silver rings, will be worn much this coming season.

Mousses of chiffon and shadow lace are among the fetching creations this fall. A touch of velvet at the shoulder or neck gives an additional smart note.

Changeable and stripe messaline are used for separate dressy waists as well as for afternoon gowns.—Newark News.

the spring—all these are considered distinctly modish and there are interesting color schemes in the plaids and stripes already mentioned.

Broche and matelasse effects are favored both for trimming and for whole frocks.

COOKED IN CALIFORNIA WAY

Chilli con carne, chicken and cake

FOLLOWING are favorite recipes sent to the Delineator by California women:

Eggplant a la Creole—Peel and slice the eggplant very thin placing it in a deep earthenware dish, or casserole, sprinkling well with salt and adding one cupful of cream. Place a layer of sliced tomatoes on top of the eggplant, next a layer of spaghetti that has been cooked tender in boiling water and drained, and cover with a sprinkling of grated cheese and bits of butter. Add another layer of tomatoes, cover with chopped green peppers, and a top layer of eggplant. Salt well, adding ground pepper to taste. Bake gently one hour and one half in a moderate, steady heat.

A novel and dainty salad—One half boxful of granulated gelatin, one cupful of cold water, two cupfuls of boiling water, two thirds of a cupful of sugar, the juice of two oranges, one cupful of chopped walnuts, one half cupful of chopped celery. Dissolve the gelatin in cold water, add, hot water, sugar and orange juice. When partly set add celery and walnuts and enough pistachio coloring to give it a delicate tint. Cut in cubes and serve with mayonnaise dressing or whipped cream. A few candied cherries make an effective garnish.

Chilli con carne—To prepare chilli used in this dish, remove all seeds from two pods of dried chilli peppers. Soak pods in warm water until soft, then scrape the pulp from the skin into the water, discarding the skins and saving the pulp and water. Cut two pounds of round steak into small pieces and cook in a hot frying pan in melted butter or drippings until well browned. Add three or four tablespoonfuls of flour and mix thoroughly; then add a clove of

garlic, in which two gashes have been cut, and the chilli water, of which there should be about a pint. Simmer until the meat is tender, about two hours, adding hot water if needed. When done, the sauce should be of good consistency. Add salt to season.

Fricasade de pollo (chicken fricassee)—Clean a chicken, cut in small pieces and fry in fresh lard with two finely chopped onions and two cloves of garlic. After it is fried, add a half pint of olives, some finely chopped parsley and one half dozen stuffed olives. Stir well together, add one cupful of tomato juice, two tablespoonfuls of toasted bread ground fine, a little oregans (Spanish sage), salt and pepper to taste. Stir well and leave on stove for 10 minutes.

Boiled raisin cake—Cover one cupful and one half of seeded raisins with boiling water. Let simmer 20 minutes. Cream three fourths of a cupful of butter. Add one cupful and one half of flour, measured after sifting once, one half cupful of water strained from boiled raisins, one egg beaten until light, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Add raisins dredged with one fourth of a cupful of flour. Bake in a moderate oven in shallow loaf. Cover with boiled icing.

Orange balls—Soak orange peel three days in cold water, changing the water each day. Then put the peel in hot water and boil until soft. Squeeze as dry as possible. Chop fine and weigh. Take the same amount of sugar and boil with a little water until it hairs. Add the chopped peel, boil a few minutes longer, take from the fire, cool, put on a baking board sprinkled with granulated sugar and mold into small balls. Roll in the sugar and spread on a plate to dry.

STITCHES USED IN FANCY WORK

Pretty effects by simple treatment

A STRIPED border effect that can be adapted to table covers, scarfs, or even to round centerpieces, is nothing but grouped lines arranged in clusters. For a big piece, make a group of seven lines an eighth of an inch apart, then three-eighths of an inch away a group of five lines, and three-eighths of an inch further in three lines. For a narrow border the grouping may be five, three, and one line.

This simple effect may be elaborated in various ways. The lines can be chain-stitched, outlined or corded, and the shading can be by groups—that is, darkest shades on the widest set of lines and the lightest on the narrowest, or the lines of each group can be shaded.

The corded stitch is effective when but two tones are used. Run the lines with even, slightly spaced stitches as in gathering or running, and take up each stitch with a different colored thread. This over stitch is not taken through the material, merely run in and out of the under stitches to form a wavy line. Working in the grouped borders, the under stitch of one group may be a dark blue run with a lighter tone and the next group may have the light shade below and the dark on top.

Scroll dots of different sizes are effective when worked in heavy colored cottons or even in solid white. A center-piece or table square may be finished on the edge with a big, shallow scallop an inch from point to point. In curve of scallop work a scroll dot an inch in diameter. For the next row opposite the

points put a three quarter inch scroll; the third row of half inch dots parallels the first row, and the fourth row of quarter inch dots parallels the second row. The fifth and last row, with the dots in line with first and third, have an eighth of an inch scroll.

These scrolls may be developed in various ways, chain stitch being quickest and most effective. The shading can include five shades of a color or the scallop and biggest dot can be in the darkest tone, the next two rows in several shades lighter, and the last two rows still paler. If one has a straight eye, the scroll can be worked without marking, otherwise use a faint penciled line. Work from the center out.

A simple treatment of a flap on a handkerchief, case, the front of a nightgown, or the end of a towel is a cartouche or medallion of a semi-circle of graduated eyelets, the largest at the base, lessening to quite tiny eyelets at the top. These meet a bowknot of satin stitch, the ends projecting on each side beyond the medallion in graceful curves. In the center may be worked a single initial or a monogram.

A little practise on paper permits this design to be adapted to any space, says the New York Times. For bolder effects, instead of having dots entirely, the base is formed of three conventional flower figures, with six oval eyelets around a central one. The middle figure is bigger than the other two. From these graduated dots form the sides to the bow-knot.

WHO SHOULD MAKE FIRST CALL

Rules of etiquette differ in different countries

IT often happens that during a sojourn in the country one makes very pleasant acquaintances or even friends, if the stay has been for any length of time. When the time comes to leave cards are exchanged and invitations to call are given.

But when one gets back to town, ah, here occurs the hitch! Mrs. Smith waits for Mrs. Brown to call first, thinking that she should make the first visit, and Mrs. Brown does the same thing and so the acquaintanceship lapses and each lady has perhaps missed a very pleasant friendship.

When there is a real desire to be friends, it is nonsense to stand on one's dignity unnecessarily. I once met two charming women, one a Canadian and the other an American, who were at loggerheads, writes Mrs. Edward Brunson Clark in the Chicago Inter Ocean. Now, as everybody knows, the residents of a town or city in this country should call first upon acquaintances or friends who are visiting the place. In Canada, as well as in England, the reverse is the custom, and the stranger makes the first call. Lady M. and Mrs. R. had met first at a summer resort, and had been mutually attracted towards each other. And only the next summer it chanced that the American went to stay at a hotel in the home city of the Canadian. Each knew perfectly well the whereabouts of the other, and longed to continue the acquaintance, but the American would not call first because she said it was Lady M.'s place to call on her; that was American etiquette and Lady M. knew it, she had often visited in the "States" and her only daughter had married an American.

And on her side Lady M. would make no move, for Mrs. R. should, she declared,

call on her first. English etiquette demanded it, and Mrs. R. was not ignorant, she had often visited Canada and had even been to the old country and so she knew all about it.

So matters remained for the entire summer; neither would give in. They both forgot that one quality always everywhere should supersede all laws of etiquette, and that is common sense.

As to the rights of this ridiculous controversy. In my opinion, Lady M. had decidedly the best of the situation. It is an old adage to "do in Rome as the Romans do," and if Mrs. R. had pushed aside for a moment a little of her egotism and stubbornness she would have realized that the really well-bred woman follows, whenever she can do so consistently, the customs of the country in which she chances to be.

If an acquaintance you met this summer has asked you to call and you have asked her in return, it really does not matter who makes the first call, unless there is a marked dissimilarity in age. A young woman should always make the first call upon an elderly woman, and it is only kind and sensible for a woman of leisure to make the first call upon a business woman at whatever time she has declared that she is usually at home and at liberty to receive calls.

If a new friend or acquaintance has a day at home every week or even two days a month, as many busy women do, it is not good form for any one but a very intimate friend to call at any other time.

All formal calls should be short. About 15 or 20 minutes is the proper time. Of course this only applies to very formal calls; friendly calls between two congenial people need have no time limit beyond the convenience of the caller and the hostess.

VANILLA EXTRACT

Get the real vanilla bean, if possible; the bean is usually six to eight inches long; cut in inch pieces and put the pieces into a bottle holding five ounces; fill this with the best rectified spirits, keeping tightly corked, shaking occasionally, and in a month's time the extract will be strong enough to use.—Commoner.

CRACKED DISHES

If cracked dishes are boiled in enough sweet milk to cover, and left to continue boiling for 45 minutes, the crack will be glued tightly together and made invisible, says an exchange. The dish is also said to stand almost as much usage as when new.

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English Chamber Suites in White Enamel,—Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, all with plate glass mirrors; Twin Beds. regularly 117.00, 90.00

English Chamber Suites in Oak, fumed to a light shade of brown, all drawer partitions dust proof. Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 132.00, 105.00

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\$50,000 of Fine Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture in Cuban or White Mahogany and French Enamel, at 50% reduction in prices.

Hepplewhite Dining Room Suite in Mahogany, finely carved,—Sideboard, China Closet, Service and Extension Tables, 4 Dining and 2 Dining Armchairs. 528.50

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Sheraton Dining Room Suite in rich Mahogany with marquetry inlay,—Sideboard, Service and Extension Tables, China Closet with glass shelves and mirror back, 4 Dining and 2 Dining Armchairs. 744.50

regularly 1,489.00

English Chamber Suite in Mahogany with rich inlay,—Bureau, Toilet Table, Twin Beds, Somnoe and Cheval Mirror. 424.50

regularly 848.00

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

QUINCY
The Men's Club of the Washington Street Congregational church will entertain the clubs connected with the First Unitarian, Christ Episcopal, Wollaston Methodist Episcopal, and Bethany Congregational churches Wednesday evening.

The Woman's Alliance of the Wollaston Unitarian church will hold a reception and tea in the church vestry Wednesday afternoon.

A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

NEEDHAM
The privilege of access to the book shelves of the public library in the evenings, which was suspended some time ago, has been restored except to graduate and high school pupils, who have access in the afternoons.

Members of the local fire companies will participate in the firemen's field day at Natick next Saturday.

A junior branch of the Women's Alliance is being organized this afternoon at the First Parish church.

MALDEN
A conference of the citizens and the street and water commission has been arranged for Oct. 1 to discuss plans for the widening of Salem street between Webster playground and Maplewood street.

James Donovan of Grace street has been selected by the Malden Progressive city committee as its candidate for Congress from the ninth district. Former Alderman Joseph T. Carr has been named as one of the three candidates for representative.

STONEHAM
Crescent chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold a "cotton carnival" in Red Men's hall tomorrow evening.

NEWTON
The shrubbery at the junction of Beacon and Chestnut streets, Waban, is being cleared away under the supervision of Forestry Commissioner Charles I. Bucknam.

Lasell seminary will begin its sixty-second year next Wednesday. The school has purchased a mansion on Woodland road and this has been converted into a dormitory to be known as the Elizabeth Gardner house.

ARLINGTON
The first fall meeting of the Arlington Historical Society will be held tomorrow evening in Adelphi hall.

Past Commander Sylvester C. Frost of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., delegate to the national encampment at Los Angeles, will speak before the local post, Thursday evening, in Grand Army hall.

Bay State, L. O. L., No. 418, meets this evening in Grand Army hall.

LEXINGTON
The committee on the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Lexington will meet in Cary hall Wednesday evening.

In place of the former wooden bridge on Lowell street, near the Burlington town line, a new bridge of reinforced concrete has just been laid by Robert H. White, superintendent of streets.

FITCHBURG
The school board sub-committee on manual training and drawing has voted to recommend that a teacher be employed to teach sewing in the public schools.

CHelsea
The opening business meeting of the Chelsea Woman's Club will be held Oct. 4 in the First Congregational church.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Pierre Loti, French literary orientalist and participant in 20 colonial military campaigns, is now in New York watching the rehearsals at the Century theater of "The Daughter of Heaven," a Chinese tragedy, which he and Judith Gautier wrote. M. Loti, always intent on holding himself at the best advantage, declined to talk to the interviewers on shipboard when he arrived on La Savoie, but on Saturday received the reporters at ease in his hotel suite. Again he held himself at the best advantage by declining to reply to their questions in English, although he is sufficient of a scholar in our language to make a credible translation of "King Lear." He said that Flaubert is his favorite author, then G. H. Rosny, an author of prehistoric romances. He believes that recent events prove that the Japanese remain Japanese in spite of the modern envelope they have assumed. Of Zola, whom he defeated for election to the academy, he felt it discourteous to talk, though he admitted a great admiration for the noted realist's work. He says he admires the secretiveness of the Orientals, and emulates them. "Asked by your reporters, 'What do you think of our skyscrapers?' what am I to answer? I reply that I admire them, without, however, wishing to see the same architecture transferred to Paris. These great structures represent to me the concentration of the powerful forces of modern industry.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO LAY Y. M. C. A. CORNERSTONE

Assurance has been received by the dedication committee of the Young Men's Christian Association that President Taft will be present to lay the cornerstone of the association's new building on the afternoon of Oct. 2 and deliver an address.

Bishop Lawrence, the Rev. George A. Gordon and George W. Mahaffey, general secretary of the association, will take part in the ceremonies, over which Arthur S. Johnson, the association president, will preside.

The educational and boys sections of the building will be ready for use about the first of the year and the other sections will be finished soon after.

The automobile, electrical and cooperative schools already are installed in the new vocational building in the rear of the new site, facing St. Botolph street.

RECENT CONSULAR SYSTEM FAVORED

NEW YORK—Before closing their deliberations, the delegates to the American Manufacturers Association put themselves on record as opposing politics in the consular service.

The meeting passed a resolution urging that the system employed by the department of state in the last seven years of choosing consular officers by examination be continued, on the ground that the consular service is an important factor in the development and protection of the foreign trade of the United States.

DOOR OF VAULT FALLS
When the door of a vault on the second floor of a building at 28 State street fell today, Dennis McDonald of Broadway, South Boston, was killed and Arthur Setteland of Cambridge, was slightly injured. Both men were employed by the T. L. Elston Company, building was

SHARK TOWNS MEN FOR FIVE MILES

Capt. Joseph Enos of the fishing schooner William A. Morse, which reached T. wharf today, reports that sharks destroyed 8000 pounds of fish on trawls, six tubs of trawl lines and furnished the crew with an unusual experience.

Captain Enos said: "Last Friday in the South channel John Meads and Francis Silveira in their dory were grappling for a trawl, the lines of which had been cut by sharks. Suddenly the dory darted ahead with tremendous speed, Silveira losing hold of the line, which drew taut to the center thwart and began towing the dory sideways.

"For five miles the schooner followed the dory in a zig-zag course, the ride ending in the grappling line, the prongs were straightened out, showing that a shark had taken the iron in its mouth."

COMMISSION TO MEET THURSDAY

The interstate commerce commission will resume the hearing of testimony regarding New England transportation facilities on Thursday. The hearings will be held under the direction of Chairman Prouty in room 113, Federal building. The inquiry was begun July 1.

TO MARK RICE HOMESTEAD
WAYLAND—The Rice Family Association has appointed a committee to erect a tablet on the site of the old Rice homestead on the old turnpike road between this town and Framingham. These are the new officers of the association: President, E. P. Rice; vice-presidents, Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske of Cohituate, the Rev. J. F. Hoffman and M. E. Rice of South Sudbury; secretary, Leslie O. Rice; treasurer, Frank Rice of Brighton; historian, Mrs. Gertrude R. Thayer of Allston.

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AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Pullman Company will discontinue Clayton, N. Y., and Boston sleeping car service today for the remainder of the season on Boston & Albany train No. 36, due at South station at 9:15 a. m.

For the accommodation of Boston's Retail Grocers Association, a party estimated at 400, the Boston & Maine road furnished a special vestibule train from the North station at 9:45 o'clock this morning en route to Fabian via Portsmouth, Intervale and Crawford Notch. The party will return Thursday.

The Illinois Central private car, No. 1, occupied by Vice-President Charles B. Parker and daughter, was attached to the Boston & Albany road's "Wolverine" from the South station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon en route to Chicago.

Boston Patriarchs Militant, L. O. E. F., occupying special Pullman equipment arrived at the North station over the Boston & Maine road at 8:05 o'clock this morning from Winnipeg, returning via St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and Montreal.

Vice-President H. J. Horn of the Boston & Maine road left the North station in the private car, No. 44, yesterday over the Fitchburg division en route to Greenfield on company business.

The Southern Pacific private car, Ashland, occupied by Director Spence and party, arrived at the South station over the Boston & Albany road at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

The track and bridge departments of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, are laying new steel and making extensive repairs to the bridge over southern division tracks entering the North station.

BOSTON PASTOR CALLED

NEW YORK—At a congregational meeting of the French Evangelical Presbyterian church, 126 West Sixteenth street, at the close of morning worship Sunday, a call was extended to the Rev. Paul D. Elssner, pastor of the French Congregational Evangelical church of Boston, to take the place of the Rev. Henri I. Glandienard. It is expected Mr. Elssner will accept. He is editor of a French religious weekly.

NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Seamanship Marine Engineering

This school, now in its twentieth year, prepares young men for positions as officers in the American merchant marine. Entrance examination in October. Application papers and other information can be obtained by addressing the Commissioners Nautical Training School, Room 110K, State House, Boston

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LAND AVAILABLE FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Plans for the construction of two playgrounds, it is said, will be recommended tonight to the Everett city council by Mayor Chambers, one to be located at the junction of Broadway and the Revere Beach boulevard, where a large tract of land has been offered to the city for about \$4500; the other on Jefferson avenue, where the city owns a lot of land purchased for school purposes but not yet used.

The mayor is expected to recommend the removal of the city stables and yard from the present location to a less thickly populated part of the city. The plan is to sell the present property, cutting it up into house lots and with the proceeds buy a lot and erect brick buildings.

PIANO WORKERS STRIKE IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—Ten thousand piano makers, non-union and unorganized, today walked out in a general strike affecting all piano manufacturers in this city, New Jersey and Connecticut, according to union officials. The men are demanding a 15 per cent increase in pay. Charles Doll, president of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Makers International Union of America, who called the strike, today said that the strike would be a quiet one, probably of short duration. "Bold was authority for the statement that most of the manufacturers were inclined to grant the demands of the men. He said the strike was ordered to obtain uniform agreements."

PLAN SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING

The twenty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association will be held in Lawrence, Oct. 15 to 17. Among the speakers will be W. E. Carpenter of Brazil, Ind., superintendent of the largest Sunday school in the world; President L. H. Murlin of Boston University, Miss Mary A. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College, International Y. M. C. A. Secretary of Education M. A. Honline, the Rev. Dr. James A. Francis of Boston, the Rev. J. Stanley Durkee of Brockton, Miss Margaret Slattery, Miss Frederica Beard and Miss Mary Anderson of Boston

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We Have a Desirable List of Houses and Apartments IN BROOKLINE AND OTHER BOSTON SUBURBS Both For Sale and To Let.

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COUNTRY HOME in Sudbury, Conn.; 9 acres, centrally located, large house, 5 bedrooms, bath, carriage house, warehouse, ice house and large garden. Address G. room 221, 374 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

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WALTER K. BADGER

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, Reading st., Tel. Office, REA. 153

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FARM FOR SALE

Fine prairie farm of 520 acres, all tillable, well fenced, good buildings, 35 acres of alfalfa; railroad town, 3, 4, 6 and 7 miles distant; good high schools in each district school 3 1/2 mile; one of the best farms in southern Wisconsin. For particulars address HOMER SYLVESTER, Livingston, Wis.

REAL ESTATE—WASH.—MONTANA

WANT one or two real estate dealers in every state east of Rockies to work in conjunction; fruit, hay, grain, alfalfa and fruit ranches; strictly commission business. W. H. CLINE, 710 Realty bldg., Spokane, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE in beautiful Alhambra, 7-room bungalow, all built-in features, hard floors throughout; lot 52x127 1/2, east exposure. 705 No. Marguerite ave., Phone 282.

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WANTED—Management of Chicago real estate; selling and renting; mtge. loans. G. B. CHASE, 130 W. Lake st., Chicago.

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Attractive high-class apartments of 6 to 8 rooms with bath, open fireplaces, piazzas, splendid interior finish, all modern, exceptionally fine location, near Beacon st., rent reasonable to desirable families.

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Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or

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For rent in every section of the city.

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TO LET—7 and 8 room suites, 3 in front, 2 in rear, splendid location, rent \$365. Janitor, 22 Cladun rd.; Reservoir car to Winthrop rd., or apply A. C. CHISOLM, 1680 Beacon st.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

ANY ONE DESIRING A HOME for the winter should see this apartment; situated in one of the best residential sections of Chicago; eight large rooms, two baths, large private porch, hand-painted and appointed. HYDE PARK REALTY CO., 1642 E. 53rd st., Chicago.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of 2 rooms and bath in modern apartment; rate opportunity; good home for responsible party; references. REYNOLDS, 208 W. 96th st., New York.

ROXBURY TENANTS RESCUED

Firemen rescued the tenants of the four-story building at 29, 31 and 33 Eustis street, Roxbury, early today, when fire started in the basement. Mrs. Arthur S. Swan, one of the tenants, discovered the flames and awakened the others. The damage amounts to about \$800.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

INTELLIGENT GERMAN WOMAN, 30, wants some occupation in Chicago that will keep her occupied part of day. P. 4, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

THE CHILDREN'S STAR wants agents for subscription and advertising work; 30% commission. 1104 Tribune bldg., New York.

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APPLES to be shipped on or before the first week in November. All apples will be hand-picked, good size, carefully packed and free from worm holes and bruises. First-class fruit guaranteed. Price \$3.75 per barrel and \$1.75 per bushel box.

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I am now taking orders for Baldwin Apples to be shipped on or before the first week in November. All apples will be hand-picked, good size, carefully packed and free from worm holes and bruises. First-class fruit guaranteed. Price \$3.75 per barrel and \$1.75 per bushel box.

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Fruit Acres, Harvard, Mass.

FOR SALE—IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, will sacrifice new furnishings of 6-room apt. at \$275, worth \$300, include optional kitchen, 1109 E. 42d pl., Apt. N; phone evenings, Oakland 1577. F. G. KRATZER.

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2c Each ANY BLADE SHARPENED 2c Each

Guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded; mail orders returned postpaid. HUB RAZOR BLADE SHARPENING CO., 40 Causeway st., Boston.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 38 WESTLAND AVE.—Fur. front room, reasonable private family, own terms. Tel. 2543-R B.

PURCHASED ROOMS, every convenience, \$3 per week, \$20 per month. COMMONWEALTH BACHELOR APTS.; Phone 2262 Brookline.

HAVILAND ST.—Rooms, unfurnished, steam heat, continuous hot water, use of kitchen. Tel. 1571-J Back Bay.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 80—Pleasant furnished room to let; also suite with private bath; this location in Boston.

NEWBURY ST., 3—Overlooking Public Garden—Home-like, attractive rooms, moderate rate to permanent tenants. Tel. B. B. 4100-B.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 21867.

NEWBURY ST., 100—Large parlor and square room, steam heat, running water. Telephone B. B. 1571-J.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms a lot to permanent business people; also tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 5274-R.

WESTLAND AVE., near Fenway—Furnished room, steam heat, use of bath, continuous hot water; private family, \$4. Room 206, 420 Boylston st.

BOARD AND ROOMS

35 MINUTES from Courtland st., New York city, large, airy room, steam heat, with board, \$10; smaller room, heated, \$8; private house, no other boarders. Write 350 Stuyvesant ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

In private family with or without board; steam heat, 3 minutes from steam or electric. MRS. FOLLETT, 108 Central st., Somerville, Suite 3.

BACK BAY, 136 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, cool room, with table board, \$7 up for the summer. Tel. B. B. 537-M.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE—Desirable sunny room, bath, steam heat, to board, \$7. Tel. B. B. 12, 603 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

COOPERATIVE HOME

A LADY OWNING A FURNISHED HOUSE in a desirable section of Brooklyn, N. Y., desires a responsible party to join her on the cooperative plan, for the maintenance of a home this winter. Kindly address Z 34, Monitor office; references exchanged.

HELP WANTED—MALE

FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST with 2nd class engineer's license wanted for permanent position with manufacturing concern in Boston. Address stating references and wages wanted, T 48, Monitor Office, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

Local and Neighborhood Agents Wanted—Most powerful efficient Hand Vacuum Cleaner made (carpet sweeper type); sample at wholesale price; work all or part time; first applicant secures exclusive agency; salary \$1000.00 starting Co., 1630 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

SATISFACTORY REMUNERATION for a capable musician in each city to introduce my songs among voice teachers, students and singers. Address JAMES G. MACDERMID, Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE CHILDREN'S STAR wants agents for subscription and advertising work; 30% commission. 1104 Tribune bldg., New York.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

BOSTON
Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Harvey Brown, 368 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 476 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 50 Charles st.
Jennie Marzani, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 109 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 100 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Frisbie, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 308 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
LYNBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.
ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.
ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper.

AYER
Sherwin & Co.
BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 385 Washington st.
BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.

BROCKTON
George C. Holden, 150 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
CAMBRIDGE
Ames Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Deane, 555 Massachusetts st.

CANTON
George B. Lord.
CHELSEA
as Blandford, 121 Winthampt st.
Smith Brothers, 185 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.
EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shugness, 278 Cambridge st.
NORTHEAST CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunsell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Whitcomb, 7 Main st.
DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 1469 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 260 Bowdoin st.

FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, 444 Broadway.
FAULKNER
L. M. Harcourt.
FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN
J. W. Batchesell.
FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde pk. ave.
GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shurtliff, 141 Main st.

HAVERHILL
William E. How, 27 Washington st.
JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Cameron, 100 Main st.
P. F. Dresser, 751 Center st.

LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 200 Broadway st.
LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer.
LOWELL
C. C. Prince & Co., 121 Merrimac st.

LYNN
N. B. Reed, 33 Market square.
F. W. Newhall, 100 Cor. Reed st.
MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st.

MALDEN
H. W. Sherburne, 100 M. & R. R.
MALDEN
L. W. Floyd.
MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 64 Washington st.

MEDFORD
Frank H. Peak, 134 Riverside ave.
MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank B. Gilman, 100 Main st.
WEST MEDFORD
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

MELROSE
George L. Lawrence.
NEDHAM
V. A. Rowe.
NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 101 Purchase st.

NEW BEDFORD
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.
ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson.
ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 26 Poplar st.

SCITUATE
Charles A. Smith.
QUINCY
A. L. Chapin.
READING
M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY
R. Allison & Co., 358 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.
W. E. Robbins, 1800 Washington st.

SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith, 602 4 Barton sq.
SOMERVILLE
Al. Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
H. W. Leach, 205 Washington st.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Eder.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Roberts Shops, 82 Main, 215 Main, 156 Bridge and 520 Main st.
C. E. Wirt, 207 Washington st.

THE KRICKEBOCKER, 160 State st.
W. P. Conklin & Co., 457 State st.
Highland Point & W. P. Co., 814 State st.
Miner & Co., Inc., 301 Main st.
Nash & Co., 100 Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT WANTED—Middle-aged reliable, temperate man for light work on farm; experienced milker; good home more than wages. **SAMUEL ADAMS**, Coldbrook, Mass.

ATTENDANT wanted to assist in care of man requiring special care; one who prefers good home to high wages. Call at house opposite Metfield station, West Bridgewater, or address **MRS. WALLACE R. SNOW**, P. O. Box 807, Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANTS—State institution; 25 mo., board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY (17-18, good sized), grammar school graduate, wanted to learn men's neckwear manufacturing business. **CLEVELAND CLEVELAND**, 18 Kingston st., Boston.

150 — BOYS — 150
150 BOYS wanted for office, shop and apprentices; \$3.50 to \$5.00. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOYS wanted, 16 years or more; one to learn typewriting, retail business; one for stock room. **ENTERVUE ENTERVUE**, 216 Devonshire st., Boston.

BOYS (150), for offices, errands, stores, shops and apprentices; \$25 per mo. and board. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTLER for first-class family; must have best references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLLECTORS—Young men (under 25) single preferred; \$12 weekly. Apply to Mr. Fox, **LESLIE-JUDGE CO.**, 100 Summer st., Boston.

COLORADO BOY for general work, 50 weeks, board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DISHWASHER (Greek), 87. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGRAVER—Must have experience for engraving jewelry and silverware. **LONG**, Jeweler, 41 Summer st., Boston.

ENGRAVER wanted on gold and silver. **LONG**, 41 Summer st., Boston.

FARMER wanted at once on farm; middle-aged, good milker and kind to cows and horses; good wages and board. **J. A. LITTLEFIELD**, P. O. Box 23, York Corner, Me.

FISHERIES—1000 to 4000 four good fishers wanted for shad and whitefish work on furniture. **BOWEN-HADLEY CO.**, Templeton, Mass.

HOUSEMAN, 55 weeks, board and room. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

INSIDE WIREMAN wanted, white, steady experience and salary to **GREEN**, FIELD ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO., Greenfield, Mass.

INTERIOR DECORATOR SALESMAN wanted; young Protestant man who has had experience and training, and is familiar with interior decoration. Apply to **H. HALL**, 384 Boylston st., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN who can do embossing. **POWERS PAPER CO.**, Springfield, Mass.

LABORERS—250
250 LABORERS wanted for Boston and vicinity; \$1.75 per day of 9 hours. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LOCKSMITH, expert, wanted at once. **J. B. HUNTER & CO.**, 18 Summer st., Boston.

MACHINISTS—Experienced machinists wanted. Apply to **B. F. STURTEVANT**, 100 Broadway, Boston.

MAN wanted who will cook for furnace etc., in return for rent of small furnished room; references required. **MISS DAY**, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to manage rooming house for the winter. **MISS MARGARET COURTNEY**, 15 Dwight st., Boston.

OPERATORS wanted on niggerhead and pulling over machines on men's Goodrich shoes; union; good wages and board. **TEMPLE CO.**, Milford, Mass.

ORDER COOK, \$12 week and board. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PIN BOYS for city hotel; \$9. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PIN BOYS for Charleston bowling alley; \$8. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PORTER and elevator work; \$10. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRINTING AND BINDERY HELP wanted at once; steady; good wages; steady; forwarder and finisher; state work; steady; **W. W. TAYLOR**, 100 CAPITAL CT., Boston.

SALESMAN—Clean-cut, thoroughly experienced clothing salesman wanted for up-to-date store. **HENRY BLANCHARD**, 24 Maiden Mass.

STOCK MEN (2) wanted; one with experience on men's shoes; steady employment; good wages; opportunity for advancement; only those who are satisfactory references need apply; all communications treated as confidential. **AL. A. ROSEN**, 100 Highland Ave., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (under 18) wanted as clerk in grocery store and to deliver with team; arrangements can be made to live with proprietor or otherwise; for moving to bright, reliable Protestant boy, **HIGHLAND GROCERY**, 115 Franklin st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (18-20), bright, wanted to learn wholesale dry goods business. Apply to **MRS. J. E. AINSLEY**, 100 Harrison ave., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, educated, intelligent, quick-acting, good, good appearance, wanted to learn the restaurant business; must be of exceptional habits; 40 weeks and salary to start; apply application and references. **GRIDLEY LUNCH CO.**, 47 Summer st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
APPRENTICE wanted to learn millinery. **ALF. ROBERTS**, 140 Tremont st., Room 322, Lawrence bldg., Boston.

APPRENTICES wanted in pressing and making of hats. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, smart, capable woman (white) preferred, for moving work; \$4 week; steady position. **MRS. SAMUEL BROWN**, 12 Union pk., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, girl to assist mother in care of 3 children and light general housework; no washing. **G. B. SAWYER**, 84 State st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Middle-aged Protestant woman wanted to assist in housework in family of 2 for good home and small pay. **MRS. W. THURSTON**, 12 Glenwood st., Winter Hill, Mass.

BAKE SHOP GIRL wanted; \$4 week, board and board. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAMBER WORK, in West End hotel; \$13 month. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

100 CLEANERS, day workers, and scrub women, for hotels, institutions and private families. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK—Wanted, good plain cook (Protestant); family of 4 and maid kept; no washing; good wages; references. **MRS. L. W. STOUT**, 38 Crescent st., Franklin, Mass.

COOKS—(25), for city hotels and restaurants. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND GIRL (white, Protestant); must be steady, reliable; \$3.00 weekly. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND GIRL wanted for dressmaking establishment; must be willing. **E. M. SNOW**, 359 Boston st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS (100) wanted for Boston and vicinity. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOLDERS wanted to work on state ball; **WRIGHT & POTTER**, 18 Postoffice st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID (Protestant), good plain cook and laundress, \$3 in family; good wages; references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID wanted (Protestant), 40 adults; good wages; would take one who knows cooking; wages limited. **MRS. J. W. FOSTER**, 288 Highland st., West Newton, Mass.; tel. 932-3 New W.

GIRL wanted for upholstery sewing; also one for general housework. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HAIRDRESSING—Wanted, young Protestant girl to learn all branches of work; \$3.50 weekly. **MISS F. J. KIEP**, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Elderly couple, cook or second maid wanted in small private boarding house. **MISS A. P. THOMPSON**, 18 Bedford st., Newton Highlands, Mass.

HOUSEMAIDS for Boston and vicinity. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Young girl or middle-aged woman wanted to do general housework in family of 4. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMEN—(50); for city hotels, restaurants and institutions. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAUNDRESSES (15); for city hotels and institutions. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, in Back Bay clubhouse. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAID—An excellent general maid for refined family; references and experience; good wages. **MRS. J. W. WOOLLEY**, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

MAID wanted for general housework and to help care for lady needing special care; two in family. **M. J. CROWLEY**, 60 Ardale st. (lower suite), Roslindale, Mass.

MAID wanted, experienced, for general housework in family of 3; good wages and board. **MRS. J. L. LITTLETON**, 100 Algonquin, Franklin, Mass.

MAID—Capable general girl, North Boston; references. **MISS DAY**, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

MAID (white) wanted for general housework in family of 3 in Newton Center; good cook; no washing. **B. NETTLE**, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

MAID—General housework, small family; sunny room; Protestant. Apply Tuesday to **MRS. J. W. WOOLLEY**, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

MAID—Wanted, competent girl (Protestant); must be steady; good wages; steady; forwarder and finisher; state work; steady; **W. W. TAYLOR**, 100 CAPITAL CT., Boston.

MAID—Wanted, young colored girl for table work in restaurant; must be neat and intelligent. **E. MARTIN**, 751 South St., Boston.

WARD MAIDS, for city and state institutions. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MANAGER—Woman over 21, good education and address, to act as saleswoman for general housework; salary and commission. **L. C. HARCALD**, 22 Beacon st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to manage rooming house for the winter. **MISS MARGARET COURTNEY**, 15 Dwight st., Boston.

MATRONS, in department store, 80. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MILKMAID—Wanted, experienced, for 10 to 12 p. m. **B. M. DICKSON**, 24 Huntington ave., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted to assist with household work; good wages; children; no hard work; kindest treatment. **MRS. W. W. TALBOT**, 70 Birch st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID, Back Bay private family. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PANTRY GIRL, city hotel. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PANTRY GIRL, in Beacon Hill, 25. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SECOND GIRL wanted in private family. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SECOND MAID—Family 4, Wellesley Hills; references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SECOND MAID wanted; neat Protestant woman to do general housework; must be willing to work in private school. **MISS MCCLINTON'S SCHOOL**, 4 Arlington st., Boston.

SPACE GIRLS—(6); for city hotels. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

100 — STITCHERS — 100
100 HAND AND POWER MACHINE STITCHERS. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WOMAN wanted for general housework; must be good plain cook and good laundress; neat and willing; 2 in family; wages \$22 per month. Address **S. W. MEAD**, P. O. Box 102, Weston, Mass., or 24 Waltham 425, Boston, Mass.

COOK, plain, all-round, wishes position with private cook, to go south; references. **JOSEPH D. WALKER**, 37 Saratoga st., Boston.

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ASSISTANT—Wanted, young man, 17, ambitious to complete his high school course, wishes position in private family or institution where he can exchange services for his board and room; desire of personal advancement; references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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Boston University this year is offering 36 courses for teachers, by which teachers and others qualified may obtain credits toward a degree of A. B. or A. M. This is an increase over last year of five courses.

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These courses are conducted under the same requirements as the advanced undergraduate courses. In the several years they have been in existence they have been taken by a large number of teachers, of whom a number have won degrees. Others have been enabled by the courses to complete interrupted college work. School authorities of Greater Boston highly commend the courses, for the reason that they tend greatly to increase the efficiency of the teachers. These courses are distinct from the university extension courses, of which some of the classes are taught by the Boston University teachers.

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Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION OPERATIONS ARE SUCCESSFUL

Cities Served by the Subsidiary Companies Are Prosperous and Enjoy Substantial Growth—Sale of Bonds to Reimburse the Treasury

Recent sale of \$400,000 first lien 5 per cent sinking fund bonds by the Federal Light & Traction Company for reimbursement of the company's treasury for moneys expended in connection with additions and improvements that have been made in the past has directed fresh attention to affairs of the property. These bonds are secured by a first lien on public utility properties in 12 cities through deposit of first mortgage bonds and are additionally secured by lien on \$1,000,000 stock of the Springfield (Mo.) Railway & Light Company, subject to \$500,000 notes.

With the completion of the recent financing the company's capitalization now stands as follows:

	Authorized	Outstanding
First lien 5% bonds	\$500,000	\$340,000
5% debentures (maturity 1920)	1,500,000	1,500,000
Field Light Co. stock	500,000	500,000
5% cum. pfd. stock	2,500,000	2,500,000
Common stock	5,000,000	4,750,000

Federal Light & Traction Company was organized in 1910, since which time regular dividends have been paid on the preferred stock at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent a quarter. The preferred stock is quoted around 85 and the common, upon which no dividends are paid, at 37. It is figured that the market equity back of the company's \$3,400,000 bonds now outstanding is in excess of \$5,300,000.

Earnings of the companies controlled by the Federal Light & Traction, excluding the Springfield property, have shown satisfactory improvement during the past few years. Thus far in the present year also returns have proved most favorable, as compared with a year ago. Officials of the company look for a continuance of liberal operating results in the future, especially as a large amount of money has been expended in improving and developing the property, while several new acquisitions have been made. All the new acquisitions are said to be contributing large returns to the parent property.

Following are the consolidated earnings of the properties of the system, excluding operations of the Springfield Railway & Light Company, for recent years:

	1911	1910	1909
Gross	\$922,825	\$908,308	\$841,090
Operating exp.	610,444	517,091	550,357

Net earnings, \$312,381 \$390,905 \$290,733. It is to be noted from the foregoing that the net for each of the past three years has been considerably more than sufficient to have paid full interest charges on the total amount of first lien sinking fund bonds now outstanding, with a liberal balance to spare each year. In addition the Springfield company showed a surplus applicable to dividends for the same 12 months of \$101,702.

Franchise of the Federal are satis-

factory in all cities in which its properties are operated. The mortgage provides that three years before the date of expiration of any franchise, if such expiration date is prior to the date of maturity of these bonds, a sum equal to the then physical replacement value of the property used in connection with such franchise must be paid into the sinking fund and used in the same manner as the regular sinking fund payments.

The power stations of the subsidiary companies are equipped with modern electric generating machinery. All of the stations are operated by steam and as ample supplies of cheap fuel are available the operating costs of the stations are low. The total rated capacity of the electric generating machinery at present installed is 27,500 horsepower.

The cities in which the subsidiary companies operate are enterprising, prosperous and substantial in character. They have shown steady and rapid growth during the past 10 years. Arizona and New Mexico have been admitted to statehood recently. This should attract capital, stimulate business and add materially to the earnings of the properties in Albuquerque, Las Vegas and Tucson. The completion of large private and government irrigation projects in the vicinity of Montrose, Colo. and Sheridan, Wyo., will open to settlement thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands. Grays Harbor on the Pacific coast is said to be the largest lumber producing and shipping port in the world. The standing lumber tributary to it is estimated to be sufficient for 50 years of cutting at the present rate. Trinidad, Col., is the center of an immense coal field offering an opportunity for connecting up a profitable power load at the mines.

A large part of the proceeds of this issue of escrow bonds will be used to reimburse the company on account of expenditures made for a new 4500 horsepower station outside of Trinidad near the mines. This station has recently been completed and a large and profitable power load in the form of motors for mine pumping, hoisting, etc., is being connected.

Most of the cities are located on main lines of the transcontinental railroads, and are distributing points for large territories surrounding them. The population of the cities and tributary territory served including Springfield, Mo. (36,410), is estimated at 155,000.

The companies have no competition in their several fields except at Grays Harbor, where a small gas company is in operation. Future competition of water power plants is remote in all territories served.

AMERICAN CAN AT NEW HIGH LEVEL

NEW YORK—New high records being made by American Can stocks are accounted for by excellent earnings and future dividend policy. An increase in preferred dividend rate from 5 per cent to 7 per cent annually as well as a small payment on account of the back dividends which amount to 35 1/2 will be ordered at the December meeting of directors.

Can is operating at full capacity, and having difficulty to produce sufficient containers to meet present demand; and this will be considerably augmented within five or six weeks when the canning season opens in earnest. Earnings for 1912 will surpass previous records by a considerable margin. It is estimated the report will show between 15 per cent and 17 per cent earned on the preferred. This will mean that after the regular 5 per cent on the preferred for this year there will be left for the common between 10 per cent and 12 per cent. As officials expect to pay off at least 8 per cent in back dividends during 1913, and increase this as business increases each succeeding year, the common stock will probably not come in for dividends for three or four years.

D. G. Reid, chairman of directors, will sail for this country the last week in September, arriving home about Oct. 1.

PIG IRON SALES FOR THIS YEAR

PITTSBURGH—A Shenango valley merchant furnaces for some time out of blast has sold 20,000 tons of pig iron this year at \$14.50, furnace, and will blow in at once. Sales for first quarter have been made, 5000 basic, \$14.75 valley, and 6000 Bessemer, \$15.50, valley. Since the low in February, valley basic has advanced \$2.25 and valley Bessemer \$1.50.

Blue annealed sheets are \$1 to \$2 a ton higher. Products are quoting \$1.55 and \$1.60, according to delivery. A prominent eastern producer is quoting \$1.60 on early delivery, but would probably obtain a premium on prompt shipment.

CLEVELAND—Iron Trade Review says: Prediction is made by a leading maker of southern iron that the price will advance to \$15 for second quarter; at the same time he refused \$14.50 for 10,000 tons for the same delivery. Pittsburgh steel sheet makers advanced blue annealed \$1 a ton. Nuts, bolts and rivets were advanced on an irregular scale, in some cases several dollars a ton, and after Jan. 1 will advance again.

STILL HOLDING UNION TRACTION

PHILADELPHIA—The withdrawal of Joseph E. Widener from the directorate of the Union Traction Company does not mean that the Widener interests are out of Union Traction as investors. Mr. Widener's action may be regarded merely as a natural sequel to the change in control of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the whole local transportation system which took place when Edward T. Stotesbury assumed the task of rehabilitating the company in the spring of 1911. Thomas E. Mitten, the personal representative of Mr. Stotesbury, and the Drexel-Morgan interests, takes the place of Mr. Widener in the Union Traction board.

The holdings of the Widener family in the Union Traction and other underlying corporations in the Philadelphia street railway system are believed to be still very heavy, although the greater part of their Rapid Transit holdings was disposed of several years ago.

ESTIMATED RAILROAD EARNINGS

CHICAGO—In a leaflet issued by Sisson Thompson, head of the bureau of railway news and statistics, the following statement is made concerning the earnings of the railroads of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912: "With gross revenues the largest in their history, the net income of the railroads of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1912, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, amounted to \$762,663,570 or 3.81 per cent on their estimated value of \$20,000,000,000."

JEWELRY BUSINESS GOOD

PROVIDENCE—The manufacturing jewelry business of this state has not been in so satisfactory a condition for several seasons as now. The Rhode Island manufacturers, who operate more than 200 shops, are extremely gratified over reports received last week from their traveling men and the orders received. Many have been obliged to cancel the Saturday half-holiday to get out their orders.

WHEAT DELIVERIES

CHICAGO—As result of Kansas City Board of Trade declaring track deliveries of wheat regular, railroads may place embargo on wheat to that point to avoid blockade.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 63 5/8c; Mexican dollars 48 1/2c. LONDON—Bar silver 20 1/2 p.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BREAK COMPANY'S EARNINGS RECORD

One of the Most Prosperous of Railway Equipment Companies Soon to Be Listed on N. Y. Exchange

PAYS BIG DIVIDEND

The stock of Westinghouse Air Brake, which is selling on the Pittsburgh stock exchange at \$147 a share, will be listed on the New York exchange by the end of the present month. There is \$18,323,267 outstanding, par value \$50 a share, and the present dividend rate is 20 per cent a year. This is one of the most prosperous of the railway equipment companies and it has always paid large dividends. The company was organized in 1869 and operates under the patents of George Westinghouse and others in the manufacture of air brakes for railroad locomotives and cars and similar appliances. In 1898 it acquired the stock of the American Brake Company and the property and works of the Boyden Air Brake Company of Baltimore.

The company has just issued its annual report for the year to July 31, showing 26.26 per cent earned on the amount of stock outstanding, on which dividends were paid during the year, and 20 per cent on the amount now outstanding since the stock dividend of 33 1/3 per cent was paid in July. The company reports its receipts from sales and its other income together, also its costs and general expenses. Total income, total expenses and net earnings for the past ten years have been as follows:

	Gross	Expenses	Net
1903	\$9,170,587	\$5,460,508	\$3,710,079
1904	5,939,953	3,575,774	2,364,179
1905	8,585,208	4,854,457	3,730,751
1906	10,546,397	6,532,286	4,014,111
1907	11,230,410	6,985,328	4,245,082
1908	13,908,016	7,399,709	6,508,307
1909	15,284,020	8,246,747	7,037,273
1910	12,460,353	7,904,048	4,556,305
1911	8,696,193	5,001,002	3,695,191
1912	9,977,236	6,088,163	3,889,073

Up to 1899 the company paid dividends of 20 per cent a year but since that time it has paid 28 2/3 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in stock dividends, making a total of 33 1/3 per cent in dividends in 13 1/2 years or an average of 25 per cent a year. In spite of this excellent return the stock has not sold above 170 since the bear market of 1903.

The amount of depreciation charges, the surplus for dividends, the per cent earned on the stock and the dividend paid for each fiscal year since 1903 have been as follows:

	Depreciat.	Surplus	Earned	Divid.
1903	\$325,506	\$3,393,573	\$3,710,079	24%
1904	20,022	2,338,158	2,364,179	24%
1905	175,232	2,955,779	3,730,751	26 2/3%
1906	387,301	3,625,750	4,014,111	26 2/3%
1907	393,243	4,851,520	4,245,082	26 2/3%
1908	43,900	5,970,706	4,014,111	26 2/3%
1909	118,715	7,037,273	7,037,273	26 2/3%
1910	4,222,328	3,016,301	4,556,305	26 2/3%
1911	161,667	2,872,564	3,695,191	26 2/3%
1912	212,912	3,676,161	3,889,073	26 2/3%

During this period a stock dividend of 25 per cent was paid in 1907 and one of similar size in 1912. During the last 10 years the average per cent earned on the capital stock has been 27.85 per cent and the average dividend both cash and stock has been 26.75 per cent.

The working capital of the company now stands at its highest point and is \$8,000,000. The comparison for 10 years has been as follows:

	Cur. assets	Liab.	Wkg. cap.
1903	\$4,165,137	\$933,185	\$3,231,952
1904	2,205,024	745,734	1,459,290
1905	7,308,906	1,321,005	6,007,901
1906	8,505,737	1,622,878	6,882,859
1907	9,080,214	1,931,039	7,149,175
1908	6,507,674	1,268,834	5,238,840
1909	7,003,288	1,348,908	5,654,380
1910	8,965,808	1,939,114	7,026,694
1911	8,484,062	1,408,708	7,075,354
1912	9,633,522	1,662,656	7,970,866

One factor in the increased earnings of Westinghouse Air Brake has been the strong patent position the company has secured through its developments of improved brake appliances of much greater power and flexibility to meet the imperative demands of the modern railway with its increased car and locomotive weights and higher average speed.

The litigation which has been pending between the Westinghouse and New York Air Brake companies has been terminated in favor of the former company and the latter now operates under a general license from the former, which provides for a uniform standard of equipment for all railroads.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Consols	money	increase
do account	74 1/4	1/4	1/4
Anconada	47 1/2	1/4	1/4
Atchafalpa	100 1/2	1/4	1/4
Canadian Pacific	278 1/2	1/4	1/4
St. Paul	105 1/2	1/4	1/4
Erie	105 1/2	1/4	1/4
Illinois Central	130 1/2	1/4	1/4
Louisville & Nashville	117 1/2	1/4	1/4
New York Central	117 1/2	1/4	1/4
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	1/4	1/4
Reading	112 1/2	1/4	1/4
Union Pacific	112 1/2	1/4	1/4
United States	74 1/2	1/4	1/4
do pref	114 1/2	1/4	1/4

*Decline.

KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Keystone Watch Case Company will be held on Oct. 22 to vote on the recommendations of the board of directors to sell the company's real estate in this city, and other realty holdings at Riverside, N. J.

NAVIGATION CO. STOCK INCREASE

OTTAWA, Ont.—Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will apply to parliament next session for authority to increase stock to \$15,000,000.

GUESSING AS TO CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY PLANS

PHILADELPHIA—There is a good deal of speculation in the street over Cambria Steel, in view of the resignation of President Price and the action of the directors. On the face of it the matter is very simple and commonplace. One street view is that Mr. Frick will control the company and that the Pennsylvania will sell its Cambria Steel stock.

The basis for the rumor is that some years ago the policy of the company was alleged to have been antagonistic to Mr. Frick's views. Mr. Frick is a large holder of the stock of the Cambria Steel but as far as the public knows he has never taken any active part in its management. He has no doubt been consulted by the management and there may have been differences but there was never a break which got to the public. On many occasions it has been said that Mr. Frick thought the quotations for the stock was too low and on at least one occasion he was credited with advancing it.

It has never been intimated by anybody who could speak with authority that Mr. Frick was desirous of assuming the management. The persistent reports that an offer had been made for Pennsylvania holdings of the stock which were sent out from New York a short time ago were denied at the Pennsylvania office, but this story was revived on the stock exchange.

It may be that the resignation of President Price will be followed by some interesting developments, but it is evident that the street is guessing.

MONEY RATES IN THE WEST

CHICAGO—The western money market during the past week developed no particular change in rates from those which have prevailed for the past 10 days. However, the 6 per cent rate on commercial paper is gradually becoming more of a matter of fact, with the prevailing minimum rate of 5 1/2 depending on the class of names and the balances maintained.

There has been some buying of commercial paper by banks in the Southwest, especially by St. Louis institutions and moderate purchasing by some of the smaller country banks, owing to the attractive rates, but Chicago bankers evidently prefer to remain out of the market awaiting the requirements of funds later on, as crop necessities become better known.

In fact, there is not any great amount of desirable commercial paper being offered, as borrowers are holding off for cheaper rates, but it will be several months before such a condition will exist in the money market, which is evidenced by the eagerness shown on the part of merchants and others who deal in the necessities of life to ask accommodation in keeping up with the business activity now existing in the commercial and industrial world. Rates on call money are now firmly held at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent, while country loans demand 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 where a stipulated time for maturity is asked.

Business and financial conditions are recognized as excellent; there appears to be plenty of funds to meet all legitimate requirements in the industrial demand as well as crop necessities.

STANDARD OIL'S EXPENSIVE TASK

NEW YORK—Thirty or more years ago John D. Rockefeller made a perpetual contract with Erie for right to lay pipe lines along its right of way between Chicago and New York. It was obtained on reasonable terms, and for many years Standard Oil has enjoyed this valuable privilege at a nominal cost.

In laying the pipe lines originally, they were placed close to the main track, because where grading for track was accomplished the laying of the pipe was considerably simplified. It is the assumption that when this was done Mr. Rockefeller never expected Erie to complete its double tracking to Chicago. At any rate, the laying of double track now in progress on Chicago & Erie division has necessitated relocating 170 miles of Standard Oil pipe line, which, under the contract, must be done by Standard Oil.

FURTHER RISE IN STEEL PRICES

NEW YORK—Prices for blue annealed sheets have been advanced \$1 per ton, to \$1.55 per 100 pounds, effective at once. On account of higher price for spelter it is expected galvanized sheets will be advanced in the near future.

Steel boiler tubes have also been advanced \$2 per ton. Steel bars in some instances have been sold at \$1.40 for first half delivery. This is \$1 per ton above current quotations.

GOLD IMPORTS

NEW YORK—The National City Bank has engaged \$1,300,000 gold in London for import to New York.

LONDON—Of the £600,000 South African gold available in the open market today £450,000 was obtained for New York. The remainder was secured for India.

LUMBER BUYING IN NEW ENGLAND IS CONSERVATIVE

Higher Prices and Light Supplies Reported in the West—Improvement in the New York District

WHOLESALE PRICES

Reports from the West are that higher prices are ruling for the building grades of lumber and that a good demand prevails while supplies are short. Improvement also is reported in the New York district. Business in New England is said to be somewhat disappointing in that the volume has not increased to the extent hoped for some time ago. It is still largely on the hand to mouth order.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given, in the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet of fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8 in. and under, \$24.25@25; 9 in., \$25.25@26; 10 in., \$26.25@27; 11 or 12 in., \$27.25@28. Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x6, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$20.50@21; 2x10, \$20.50@21; 2x12, \$20.50@21.

Spruce cov. boards 5 and up, \$21@21.50. Matched spruce boards, \$22.50@23.50. Hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 ft., \$23. Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$21@21.50.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras \$4@4.25, clears \$3.70@3.90. Laths, spruce, 1 1/2 in. \$4.35@4.50, 1 1/2 in. \$3.75@3.90. Clapboards: Spruce, 4 ft. extras \$50@52, clears \$48@50.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4 Arkansas and Long Leaf pine, partition B and better: 3/4 (A) 1/4 \$28@29.50, flooring edge grain A \$41.50@43, B \$38@40.75, C \$34@35.50, flat grain A \$29.50@30.50, B \$28.50@29.

North Carolina pine, edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in. \$31.75@32.50, partition No. 1 13-16x3/4, \$31.75@32.50, roofers, 6 in. \$19.50@20, roofers, 8 in. \$20.75@21. Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1 in. \$48@49, 1 1/2 in. \$50@51, 2 in. \$53.25@54.25, 3 in. \$52@53; No. 1 shop: 1 in. \$29.50@30.50, 1 1/2 in. \$37@38, 2 in. \$39.75@40.75.

HARDWOODS.

1s and 2s. Ash, brown, 1 in., \$54@55; 1 1/2 in., \$60@61. Basswood, 1 in., \$43@45. Birch, red, 1 in., \$54@55; sap, 1 in., \$42@44. Cherry, 1 in., \$60@65; 1 1/2 in. and 1 1/2 in., \$105@110; 2 in., \$115@120. Chestnut, 1 in., \$53@55. Maple, 1 in., \$39@41. Oak, white, quartered, 1 in., \$86@89; 1 1/2 in. and 1 1/2 in., \$89@92; plain white, 1 in., \$58@60; 1 1/2 in. and 1 1/2 in., \$61@63. Walnut, 1 in., \$115@120. Whitewood, 1 in., \$61@63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$110; 4-inch \$115. Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$100; 4-inch \$107. Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$85. No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch \$64; 6-4 inch \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$60. No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch \$53@55; 8-4 inch \$67; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$75. Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$59@60. Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$49@50. Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$44; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS GAIN

NEW YORK—Aggregate gross of 12 leading railroads in July increased \$10,303,949 over 1911 and \$6,336,161 over 1910, being \$78,809,178 as against \$68,505,220 in 1911 and \$72,473,017 in 1910. Average earnings for July during a 10-year period have been \$61,64,361; consequently, they are \$17,144,827, or 27 per cent in excess of 10-year average, compared with \$6,840,878, or 11 per cent, in 1911, and \$10,808,066, or 17 per cent, in 1910.

Earnings for August are always larger than in July as crops begin to move. The largest receipts come in October. Then they decrease until end of February, and from March to end of the fiscal year June 30 no big gain or loss is made. The only railroad showing a decrease from last year was Illinois Central.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for the day compare with the totals

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

COMMERCE MEN OF
BRITAIN HEAR PLAN
TO PREVENT STRIKES

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, England—At the autumn meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom which was held at Newcastle recently, the strike and its effect on the commerce of the country was discussed. Sir Algernon Firth, the president, quoting from the Board of Trade Labor Gazette, said that during the last six months 363 strikes had taken place, involving 126,000 work people. The loss of wages in consequence amounted to about £10,000,000; the loss from profit upon goods that would have been produced and other expenses attendant upon a strike amounted to another £5,000,000. As a result of the communications which had passed on the subject of strikes between the chambers and the prime minister, three recommendations had been drafted upon which they were all agreed.

First, the necessity of a financial guarantee from both sides of the fulfillment of trade agreements; secondly, compulsory investigation before a strike could take place; and thirdly that the ballot of members of trade unions before a strike should be secret. The first necessity for the successful conduct of business enterprise, stated the president, was peace, and this was endeavored to secure by maintaining an efficient navy. Industrial peace at home was no less essential. It behooved them to repair past errors in time, meet those who were reasonable among the leaders of the trades unions in a reasonable spirit, and endeavor to steer into smooth waters their relations with those who were interested in their success and whose welfare called for their care and solicitude.

Ebenezer Parker, M.P., repudiated the idea of compulsory arbitration. He thought it would be absurd and absolutely impossible. But compulsory investigation was within the possibilities of practical politics, and would be a great advantage. He considered that the better way, however, and the only way to settle disputes was the voluntary action of employers and employees.

TASMANIAN MINES
OUTPUT DETAILED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The output from the Mt. Lyell mines on July 31, was approximately 7000 tons per week, of which about 2550 tons was from the North Lyell mine and the balance from the Mt. Lyell mine.

As this is equal to an output of 28,000 tons per month, it is enough to keep three furnaces in pretty well constant operation, and provided the average grade of copper is up to normal, the yield of copper for July should not be less than 850 tons. At the 1100 feet level of the North Lyell mine, No. 41 Stope, ore body has been exploited for a length of 100 feet, and a width of from 20 to 40 feet, while the ore limit has not been reached at either end.

A development has occurred on the ground floor of the big No. 24 Stope, where an ore body which is probably a branch from the main body, has been met with behind a portion of the hanging wall, where the ore limit might reasonably have been expected to have been reached, particularly as two bore holes only 50 feet apart had been put in at this point without striking ore.

PROPOSED RHINE
BRIDGE TO BE LONG

(Special to the Monitor)

RUDESHEIM, Prussia—The Hessian government is proposing to construct a bridge over the Rhine near Rudesheim. The estimated cost of the work is 9,863,000 marks, of which Prussia would contribute 2,330,000 marks, Hesse 2,018,000 marks and the imperial government the remainder.

The bridge contemplated is altogether a remarkable one for it will be about 1 km. long, the longest bridge in Germany, and will carry in all probability a double railway track flanked by footways. Its construction would permit of the easy connection of the lines of which Frankfurt is the center, also of connection with the military line of the Nahe.

TURKISH PARTY
IS NOW POLITICAL

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—A proposal that the committee of union and progress should become a political party was passed by a large majority of delegates of the committee, and the election of the president of the party, the executive bureau, and the secretariat took place on the following day.

MINES ADRIPT IN DARDANELLES

(Special to the Monitor)

ODESSA, Russia—It is reported by the Black Sea lighthouse administration that contact mines have broken from their moorings and are floating in the Dardanelles in a southerly direction.

REFORMER SAYS
HALF-PENNY POST
IS UNREASONABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In reply to a proposal for 1/4d. postage on local letters, which figured on the agenda paper at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in Newcastle, Sir Henniker Heaton, the great advocate of postal reform, refuted the idea on the grounds that it would be detrimental to the very existence of the postoffice.

Referring to the evidence which was brought up in a report of the postoffice estimates in 1888, he said that it was then proved that the whole source of the profits of the British postoffice was from penny postage, and that there was loss on half-penny matter.

"I yield to no one," said Sir Henniker, "in making the British postoffice, now the best in the world, even more perfect, say by universal penny postage and universal penny telegrams (that is 12 words for 1s.), but the decencies of this noble establishment are to be preserved," and therefore Sir Henniker cannot see his way to approve any scheme which would reduce postage on local letters by 1/4d.

BOY FARMER AIM
IS BELIEVED IN

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The commissioner of lands, the Hon. F. W. Young, speaking in the House of Assembly, said that the government feel that the proposal to bring boys from England to Australia and train them to become farmers would lead to most happy results for South Australia. Details have not yet been fixed, but the tentative proposal was that the boys on arrival in South Australia should be apprenticed to a farmer for three years.

The state should act as guardian to the boys, being careful that they were placed in good hands, should retain a portion of their wages, save it all for them, and hand over the accumulated sum upon their attaining 21 years, or earlier, at the discretion of the state. This system should enable boys to start on their own account with a small capital of from £70 to £100, which would make it possible for them to become share farmers, and eventually state land owners.

CHINA TO ELECT
AT END OF YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—A presidential order has been issued fixing the primary elections for the House of Representatives for Dec. 10, and the final elections for Jan. 10, 1913.

"CLOSED SHOP" AIM
INDORSED IN MOTION
BY UNION DELEGATES

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWPORT, Wales—The vote in favor of the continuance of the workmen's right to settle trade disputes by means of the strike, and the vote in favor of independent political action, and against syndicalism, was followed on the last day of the trade congress by the carrying of a resolution, by 902,000 to 575,000 card votes, to the effect that trade unionists should refuse to work with non-unionists. This resolution was read forward by the London earl and read as follows:

That in the interests of trades unionism and with a view to securing the full benefits of awards and agreements fought for and obtained by trade unionists, this congress is of opinion that the time has arrived when trade unionists should refuse to work with non-unionists.

A. E. Chandler, one of the delegates of the Railway Clerks Association, speaking to the motion, declared that the principle of forcing a man to be a trade unionist who was not one by conviction would be fatal to the trade union movement. In spite of many speeches against the resolution it was passed, largely by the vote of the Miners' Union delegates, who numbered 127. The effect of the resolution, if it were anything else than the expression of an opinion, would be the declaration of a strike in most trades, for there is scarcely one in which non-unionists are not working side by side with members of unions.

Before the closing of the congress the parliamentary committee reported that they had elected W. J. Davis, Brassworkers Society, Birmingham, to be their chairman in succession to Will Thorne. Mr. Davis, it will be remembered, was one of the two trade unionists who was elected to represent the trade unions at the coronation of King George in Westminster Abbey.

The congress, it was also announced, will be held next year in Manchester.

LABOR PROPAGANDA OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—On account of the anti-militarist propaganda of the Confederation Generale du Travail the roadmen of the twelfth arrondissement of Paris have decided to dissolve their membership, and form a non-party friendly society whose sole aim and object will be the welfare of its members.

EISTEDDFOD DESCRIBED AS INDEX
OF WELSH INTELLECTUAL GROWTH

(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

Mr. Lloyd-George speaking at Eisteddfod at Wrexham in Wales during ceremony of charring bard

(Special to the Monitor)

WREXHAM, Wales—The ceremony of charring the bard at the Welsh Eisteddfod was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd-George. The audience which numbered several thousand people cheered the chancellor enthusiastically as he rose to speak immediately before the charring ceremony.

"The Eisteddfod," said Mr. George, "is an institution wholly Welsh, and there is nothing like it in any country on the earth. Only in Wales can be found musical, literary, and artistic competitions combined in one institution, and that a democratic one. These contests are the people's contests. Masses of the people are here and taking part in them. The Eisteddfod is democratic and is symbolic of the culture of the Welsh and an index of their intellectual development."

"Look at this year's art exhibition of the Eisteddfod, and compare it with the time when prizes were given for the best wooden spoon, the best pair of home-knit stockings, or the best hazel walking stick. Pictures, sculpture and embroidered work have received prizes this year, and this gives proof that culture is widening, deepening and gaining strength in Wales. The Eisteddfod may be likened to the gauge posts found in our estuaries to mark the rise of the tide. The Eisteddfod program is the gauge which shows how the tide of knowledge and culture among the Welsh people has risen in latter years. And now even the schools have come to the Eisteddfod."

"I remember," he continued, "how when at Llanystydyr, Taliesin, of Eifion, the winner of the Eisteddfod chair of 1876, came to my uncle's workshop and read over to us extracts from the ode which he was sending in for competition. Here you have an example of an ordinary workman producing a literary work, at once fruitful and refined. Verily the tide is rising, and rising throughout the land. It is like a flood of light which brings verdure to the fields and chases the mist from the hills."

"Cymru lan, Cymru lonydd, Cymru wen, Cymru anywl beunydd, Cymru deg cymru y dydd, Gwlad y gan gwyl dy gynydd."

The bard to be chaired proved to be Herbert Parry, the fellow of the University of Wales and graduate of Oxford who also won the prize for the crown poem, a double success unknown at any previous Eisteddfod.

Subsequently a deputation of American Welshmen, who are organizing an international Eisteddfod at Pittsburgh next year, waited upon Mr. Lloyd-George and invited him to attend the gathering. The chancellor replied that he was very anxious to see his fellow countrymen in America and was delighted to hear that they preserved the traditions of their fathers. He promised to take the invitation into consideration.

NORWAY HOLDING
HER MANEUVERS

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The army maneuvers which are being held 100 miles north of Christiania are the most important, from the point of view of the number of troops, ever held in Norway. The aeroplanes which were recently bought for the Norwegian army from France and Germany are being used in the operations. King Haakon is following the maneuvers from the headquarters at Elverum.

FRENCH TEACHERS
SYNDICATE ENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The syndicate of school teachers of the Morbihan, at a meeting held at Lorient, decided by 120 votes to 9 to declare its dissolution in accordance with the recommendation of the government. This decision by the Morbihan syndicate, which is one of the most important of the unions, will, it is expected, influence the action of the other syndicates in declaring themselves dissolved.

EUROPE TO SOUTH AMERICA
IN FIVE DAY TRIP IS PROJECT

(Special to the Monitor)

ANTWERP, Belgium—Some Belgian engineers have been considering a great project which, it is said, would surpass in imaginativeness even the Suez and Panama canals. The idea is to reduce the journey between Europe and South America to one of five days duration.

From a point in Morocco or Algeria 1000 miles of railway would have to be laid to Bathurst, Senegambia. This line would traverse country where native tribes must be subsidized in order to insure the safe passing of the trains and non-interference with the permanent way and rolling stock.

The project would entail the building

of a powerful line of fast steamers to run between Gambia and Pernambuco, vessels capable of doing the distance in two days. The estimated cost is no less than £28,000,000.

In view of the fact that the Suez and Panama canals are accomplished facts, having overcome obstacles of quite as great or even greater magnitude, and that the ever growing trade between Europe and South America is a powerful driving force, it is not improbable that this scheme will soon be brought forward, nor probable that the enormous cost will make any long delay. The authors of it do not, for the present, however, feel justified in placing it definitely before the public.

TRADE UNION LIABLE
IN CIVIL ACTION IF
NEW BILL IS PASSED

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The text of Lord Robert Cecil's bill to amend the trade disputes act, 1906, has been issued. The bill proposes to make trade unions liable in civil actions for tortious acts committed with their express sanction or recognition.

The funds of the union which are specifically allocated for provident purposes, the bill proposes, however, to protect. A limited immunity is substituted for the absolute immunity for civil liability which was conceded by the act of 1906 to persons who induce others to break the contract of employment. The limited immunity will only take effect in the case of a person who is induced to break his contract of employment being a free laborer whose contract was entered into for the purpose of assisting one of the parties to a trade dispute.

With regard to peaceful picketing the bill proposes to limit the number of pickets to "two persons, but no more" in any one place, and to insist that every picket, whether acting on his own initiative or on behalf of a trade union, shall wear a badge showing conspicuously the word "picket," and that of the union for which he is acting.

JOURNALISTS TRY
TO TABOO N. S. W.
HOUSE IN PROTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The incident which resulted in the exclusion of the staff of the Sydney Daily Telegraph from the reporter's gallery in the legislative assembly has resulted in the passing of a new standing order giving the House discretion to exclude newspaper representatives from the debates. Under this order the staff of the Daily Telegraph has been readmitted to the debates of the Assembly. The indignation of the pressmen, at the treatment meted out to the Daily Telegraph, showed itself in the attempt made by them to induce their employers to taboo Parliament. On this account the speaker states that he has arranged for the issue of a daily Hansard.

COTTON CROP OF
EGYPT IS LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The record crop of 8,000,000 kantars, for which Lord Kitchener hoped before leaving England, is in fair way of being realized. It is expected that if conditions continue favorable the crop this year will be worth £35,000,000.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION
PROJECT FOR 1915
WINS ATTENTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At Earl's Court, in 1915, there is to be held an imperial exhibition. Those who, under the presidency of Lord Strathcona, have undertaken the responsibility of making the exhibition a success, are representative of every part of the empire.

The high commissioners of the dominions and the agents-general of all the states are taking part in the movement, as well as the associated chambers of commerce in Canada and Australia. Commissioners are also to visit the overseas dominions with the object of enlisting the support of the different governments and representative bodies.

Lord Strathcona has intimated his willingness to head the list of guarantors with £5000, and it is intended to raise a guarantee fund of £65,000. Any profit made is to be devoted to strengthening the ties that bind the British empire.

WIRELESS DEPOT
TO BE IN WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

CARNARVON, Wales—It is announced that it has been decided to erect the new British transoceanic wireless telegraph station near Carnarvon. The receiving station will be at Nebo and the transmitting station some miles to the north. The station will be the largest in the world, and will be worked in conjunction with other transoceanic stations in New York, India and South Africa.

MAYORAL TERM ENDING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The term of office for the present lord mayor, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, comes to an end in November when the annual and picturesque lord mayor's procession will take place as usual. The new lord mayor will be Alderman Sir David Burnett who is one of his majesty's lieutenants for the city of London. He is also liveryman of the Loriner's Company and is alderman for Candlewick ward. Sir David Burnett was sheriff in 1907-8 and has expressed his willingness to succeed the present lord mayor.

BOATS FOR CANADA
TO BE CONSTRUCTED
IN DUBLIN DOCKYARD

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The resources and work of the Dublin Dockyard Company have received an added impulse through the Canadian government having given them the contract for two new fishery protection vessels for the Pacific coast. They will be thoroughly modern boats of the cruiser type, very fast, and armed with guns.

At present on either side of the dockyard stand two new vessels soon to be launched, and between them is the commencement of the new contract. As soon as the slips on one side are vacated, the fellow craft will be started. Messrs. Scott & Smellie obtained the contract through tenders submitted in open competition, and it follows an order for Canada which was very successfully carried out last year.

Should Galway become a transatlantic port as has lately been proposed, and thereby a connection with Canada be made possible by a 3 1/2-day steam service, there may before long be many more orders in store. The firm started 11 years ago by doing repairs, and from that grew to producing small steamers. Their progress has been steady and this is mainly due to their excellent designing department.

The graving dock is 412 feet by 70 feet, the draft of water being as follows: Springs 17.3, neaps 14.3. One of the electric cranes is up to 100 tons. There is a patent slip for vessels 180 feet long, and another for vessels 160 feet long, and there seems to be ample room for further extensions.

MORE LAND OPEN IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The government has approved of an area of 7052 square miles of country situated in the neighborhood of Urundigie, in the Boulia district, being opened for pastoral lease. This land is situated in the extreme western portion of the state, along the southwestern border.

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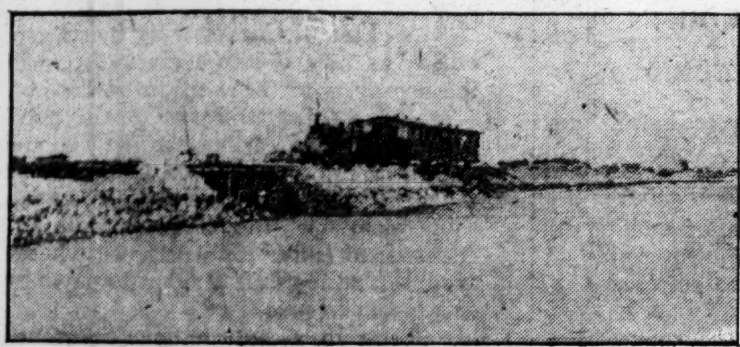
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THE HOME FORUM

RAILWAY A REMINDER OF EARLY DAYS

A VERY quaint little railway joins up the ancient city of Chichester and one of the busiest main lines of southern England with that curious flat Sussex promontory known as "Selsey Bill." Appearances might even lead one to wonder whether this was not actually the first railway in the country, that celebrated line that was opened between Stockton and Darlington in 1825, which for some reason had been transported here and left behind in the march of progress. It is, however, comparatively modern, so far as mere date is concerned, and yet the traveler experiences many of the joys that belonged to railway journeys in the very early part of the last century, and if he fails to be amused it is certainly due more to his own lack of humor than to anything else.

After a quick run from London to Chichester in the express, fitted with up-to-date contrivances of every kind, the contrast in the train for Selsey is one that verges close on the ridiculous, besides having a touch of the unique about it. The carriages, which are entered from the end, have no compartments, and no cushions on the seats.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
ON THE WAY TO SELSEY BILL, ENG.

There is much whistling and excessive puffing on the part of the engine, and tickets are issued on the train after it has started. A great many halts are made in the course of the short nine-mile run and it is nothing unusual for the train to be well overdue on arriving at the end of the journey. Were it not the only means of progression available for the general public the whole thing might be treated as a huge joke. The

view from the carriage windows is interesting most of the way. Perhaps the prettiest part of the journey is at the point where the line traverses the little isthmus that connects Selsey with the mainland, and the traveler realizes that it must be greatly due to the very simplicity and primitiveness of this peculiar little railway, that so much that is charming about the neighborhood has been successfully preserved.

The Yellow Crocus

GOLD of summer's goldenest sunshine hid
Within mysterious darkness, where the frost,
Refiner whose deep alchemy doth cost
A price surpassing all that fires may bid
To burn, hath thy impatience chid
And tried, by silence, whence all sound
Was lost,
By loneliness which no live token
Crossed.

O Crocus, priest of summer sunshine,
pure
And steadfast purpose of the steadfast
spring.
What subtle secret stayed thee to endure?
Who kept for thee the date the south
winds bring
The calendar of hours when birds will
sing,
Of days when blossoming is safe and
sure?

—Helen Hunt.

Poetry and the Ideal

Poetry makes possible a realization in consciousness of our ideals, especially those that are ethical or religious. Therefore poetry is a moral force and an intellectual and emotional discipline. Through it we may know what life ought to be, and by its aid we reach a sense of the continuity of consciousness. So the Argonaut summarizes the views of Arthur Fairchild and observes: Professor Fairchild may fail in his definitions—indeed we should be almost sorry to see him succeed, but no one is likely to read his book without a higher valuation of poetry, a juster recognition of its beneficent power in the world of men.

Sorrow a Dream

BY sorrow men learn that they need to be fed with higher food; that they must rest on stronger supports; that they must have other friends and other friendships; that they must live another life; that there must be something that neither time, nor chance, nor accident can undermine and sweep away. When men have learned the interior lesson of sorrow, they look upon trouble not as being less troublous than it was, but as, from the higher point to which they have risen, unreal and dreamy.—Henry Ward Beecher.

EXAMPLE OF ONE-MAN ORGANIZATION

THE organization of the community at the Canal Zone is the subject of a panegyric which a writer in Scribner's says would become a rhapsody if she dared let her pen go. It appears that with the splendid discipline and administrative authority of Colonel Goethals at head and back of it and under and all through the organization there has been worked out in the zone an order and harmony and beauty of community life which is without parallel, this writer avers, anywhere in human history. The government does much for the employees and the things are well done; and this direct responsibility to and upon the government for so much makes the people naturally obedient to rule. The article pictures the zone as a big happy family governed beneficently by a big and splendid and withal modest gentleman. The oldest and richest cities have never attained to the completeness of

organization that obtains here, and a study of the article tends to show that the success of the great enterprise of the canal is directly traceable to the perfected organization of the family life in the zone.

Against the Luxury of the Romans

THE palace-like edifices which in a short time leave but few acres for the plow; ponds of wider extent than the Lucrine lake will be everywhere seen; and the barren plane tree will supplant the elms. Then banks of violets and myrtle groves and all the tribe of nosegays shall diffuse their odors in the olive plantations which were fruitful to their preceding master. Then the laurel with dense boughs will exclude the burning beams.

It was not so prescribed by the institutes of Romulus and the unshaven Cato and the ancient custom. Their private income was contracted, while that of the community was great. No private men were then possessed of galleries measured by ten-foot rules, which collected the shady northern breezes; nor did the laws permit them to reject the casual turf (for their own huts) though at the same time they obliged them to ornament in the most sumptuous manner with new stone the buildings of the public and the temples. . . . at a common expense.—Horace (Smart tr.).

Highly Flavored

Here is a dandy who if he "smelled so sweet," like Shakespeare's, it is safe to say did not "talk like a waiting gentleman." The story is told in the Yonks Companion to illustrate the resourcefulness of the American frontiersmen:

First Cowboy—Did Jack dress up a good deal to go in town?
Second Cowboy—I should say so! But he didn't feel quite complete; said he needed a finishing touch—guessed it was perfume—and there wasn't any within 30 miles, so he turned a good supply of that new bottle of lemon-flavored the cook just got on to his coat lapel. And he certainly does smell gorgeous!

LOVE THE HUMAN
RACE. OBEY GOD.
—Marcus Aurelius.

The life of God is not to be discovered by reasoning, but by obeying.—Ruskin.

EFFICIENCY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WORD which at the present time meets the eye of the general reader from newspaper column and magazine page is "efficiency." Be the article a discussion of political issues or the newest method of housekeeping, the description of a wonder-working invention in mechanical arts or the latest laboratory theory, sooner or later the reader comes to this significant word. To be efficient, whatever one's vocation in life, is something to be desired, the goal toward which we must work with strenuous endeavor, for the days of mediocrity are past. It is no longer enough to be a good workman, a good teacher, a good musician. The world demands of us the best that is in us to give, and will be satisfied with nothing less. There must be skilled workmanship, inspiring, stimulating instruction, sympathetic musical interpretation—in short, efficient understanding and use of all one's powers.

Granted, then, that efficiency is a thing of paramount importance in this practical age of ours, how does one proceed to acquire it? Analyzing the varieties and resources of human power, one quickly comes to see that effective activity is inseparable from the sense of good health. Without a sound body, normal in its functions, without poised, well-balanced thoughts, sane and clear in their outlook, the highest efficiency cannot be attained and the output of energy is necessarily restricted from the start. But at this point in our reasoning we are brought to an abrupt stop. Rarely, indeed, do we find a human being perfectly well and strong. The history of the

human family, with its record of sickness and suffering, is not pleasant reading. What is to be done in those all-too-numerous cases where the mainsprings of health seemingly are clogged at the outset, where hereditary disorders and disabilities hamper all productive ability? Instinctively the heart of man feels that these things should not be, that something, somewhere, somehow, is wrong. How can one regain the birthright which intuitively he knows belongs to him, the possession of vigorous, abundant health? The answer is, simply by knowing that he has never lost it. Paradoxical as this statement may seem, its truth can be rationally and scientifically demonstrated. The theory, so tenaciously held for many years, of the dualistic nature of the universe; of a visible, tangible substance known as "matter," and a vague, insubstantial something called "spirit"—this doggedly cherished theory, gradually giving way under the attacks of physical investigation, has finally disappeared and with it has vanished "matter." Eminent physicists tell us that all we can really know are states of consciousness, vibrations of energy, manifestations of mind. But what mind? Surely not the human mind with whose limitations, mistakes and errors we are only too familiar. A higher Mind, then, is above all and governing all, a Mind supreme in intelligence, in power, in love—a Mind divine.

The view of modern physicists in regard to matter is in agreement with that held by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In her book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 373), she says

that "what the human mind terms matter and spirit indicates states and stages of consciousness." But Mrs. Eddy was not content to rest here. She dared to reason from this premise to its logical conclusion. If man and the universe are manifestations of a perfect Mind, then they, too, must be perfect. Perfection cannot express itself in imperfection. "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" The world and mankind as they appear to the physical senses are counterfeits of the real universe and real man.

Accepting this deduction as sound and valid, Mrs. Eddy then proceeded to apply it to the solving of human problems. Man, in his true being, his real selfhood, is a reflection or manifestation of perfect Mind. He is not, never has been, and never can be sick or infirm or disabled. Because he sometimes seems to be thus limited does not make it so. We must deal with this as with any other appearance or mirage which seeks to deceive and mislead us. We must cling to the consciousness of our perfect manhood, refusing to recognize the unreality. The sense of wrong and injustice which mankind intuitively feels, exists only in belief; it has no foundation in reality. Sickness and sorrow, evil in its manifold phases, are simply erroneous concepts of the human mind. Health and happiness and goodness and beauty and love—all these are true and real and eternal.

Each day of this determined right thinking, this renewing of the human mind, brings nearer the great transformation written of by the Apostle Paul: "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Nothing stands between you and the attainment of your ideal, better your present ability and the highest type of efficiency, but a mistaken belief, a belief of limitation, which the simple knowing of the truth will destroy. Right thinking, resulting in a transformed consciousness, externalizes in a well boy and harmonious surroundings, thus, roving what is the "good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Therefore the degree of one's efficiency in whatever he undertakes depends on the measure of his understanding of his real nature, of his God-reflected power. "This scientific sense of being," says Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 265), "confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

AIR OF DISTINCTION ANALYZED

AN air or manner of distinction is something which most people recognize at a glance. To be sure in these modern days it is more or less disguised by shabby dress, so that when not elegantly clad its possessor is not always known till one has had speech with him or her. In a recent printed discussion as to what gives persons this distinguished air it was maintained that the possession of the things which money buys is the secret; on the other hand it was shown that people with almost nothing

of this world's goods often have more of it than the newly rich.

On further analysis it was conceded that back of this air of distinction, in the previous generation, perhaps, there must have been genuine worth of some sort. It was seen that the persons must, in other words, be to the manner born. This grace or freedom or elegance or poise or whatever one likes to name it which gives an air of distinction comes from a conscious self-respect. When it does not include also respect of others it becomes arrogance and is far more ugly than the hesitation and quandary of humbler folk. But when it rests in this clear sense of human equality, that oneself is equal to anything that experience may offer and that therefore other men are also equal to these things, it gives that delightful bearing which does more than beauty or rich dress to mark the possessor in any assemblage.

The humility which seeks to ingratiate itself with others admits superiority in the others and forbids this quiet air of dignity and self-command of which mention is made here. The secret, then, of a distinguished manner is to be thoroughly at rest within oneself from seeking honor of men. To know oneself already possessed of all that any man can have or be, and to know all men alike possessed of these things. This brings an assurance and clear serenity which some one has also defined in saying that "a serene courage" is the distinctive mark of the real gentleman, as well as of the gentleman.

Sin is flat opposite to the Almighty, seeing
It wants the good of virtue and of being.
—George Herbert.

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GEORGE FITCH SEEING CHICAGO

CHICAGO is one of the greatest feats ever performed by the human race. . . . Today it has 2,250,000 inhabitants, and the city of 75 years ago could be successfully lost in the largest of its six union depots. Chicago was founded in the swamp on the shores of Lake Michigan by a lot of thirty-third degree hustlers. There was no excuse for the city, but this didn't bother its founders. First they manufactured the Chicago river out of a muddy little creek. Then they built railroads and encouraged people to build towns along the railroads, and thus provide a reason for their existence. Later on they boosted the entire city 15 feet into the air—the greatest feat of second-story work in history. Then they turned the Chicago river around and made it run backward in order to get rid of their sewage. Finally, because the Illinois Central railroad would not get off the lake shore, they moved the lake shore away from it. They are now busy revising the climate and if they ever have any trouble with their electric light companies, they will probably put a new sun on the night shift.

Chicago was burned in 1871 with a loss of \$200,000,000, but business was only slightly interfered with for a few days. The city invented the skyscraper in order to save the trouble of building thick stone walls, and it spent \$5,000,000 in advertising by building a world's fair 20 years ago. It has put 1000 miles of its railways on stilts to save the wear and tear on its citizens, and in the late '80s, when business was dull, it went out and annexed 25 towns, four townships, two rivers, three lakes,

a sleeping car trust, four primeval forests and a cattle ranch. It is now putting its coal wagons and drays underground, is pushing the lake back an additional half mile and is making grand opera pay dividends. Chicago has 33 railroads, and every one of them ends in the city. Five hundred passenger trains a day enter the city, and in each of them the porter announces, "Chicago; all out." Most of these passengers give up trying to find the station to which they must transfer and become permanent residents. Chicago has a \$30,000,000 university, an honestly built city hall, a store so large that it furnishes guides for its customers and a baseball team that has won the pennant five times in six years.—George Fitch, in New Era.

Artist-Orator

Alfred Gilbert, the famous sculptor, and probably best known to American visitors to London by his delicately poised statue in Piccadilly Circus, has an astonishingly ready flow of language. He will hold forth on the abstract qualities of art and its relation to music for hours; at the Royal Academy lectures he will take up a piece of chalk in either hand while discoursing in the most picturesque language and draw an exquisite design with both hands at the same moment. Like the great master of still life, William M. Chase, Alfred Gilbert revels in an artistic audience.—Bookman.

The life of God is not to be discovered by reasoning, but by obeying.—Ruskin.

White Swallow

A pure white swallow was seen near Limerick last month, says a Monitor despatch from Dublin, Ire. White blackbirds have occasionally been remarked, and the sight of a white rook is not unknown, but until now no specimen of a white swallow is recorded as having appeared in Ireland.

Picture Puzzle



Necessary in the schoolroom?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE
PUZZLE
Lightweight.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 23, 1912

From Tangier to Timbuktu

It is only some fifty years since France embarked on the conquest of her north African empire. She was an empire herself then and empires are vulgarly supposed to be always ready to lead the way to conquest. The Presidents of the French republic have not, however, proved to have had much to learn from the Napoleons. If the latter planted the eagles in Algiers, it was the former who hoisted the tricolor over Tangier and Timbuktu, and has today added field to field, in the shape of Morocco. The fact is that the Phrygian cap is no more a guarantee for men's sentiments than is the imperial tiara. The determining factor is far more likely to be the safety of the adventure.

There is nothing less convincing than to hear those whose lares and penates have found a home on land appropriated from the "noble savage," consumed with sympathy for other "noble savages" who have been despoiled by their neighbors. "As a matter of fact, it is an open question whether there is a single white man outside Europe living on anything but one of Naboth's vineyards. The 'noble savage,' if the truth must be told, however picturesque a figure he may appear in fiction, is apt, on nearer acquaintance, to decrease in nobility without losing anything of his savagery; whilst his form of government approximates more nearly that of the cave-dweller than the boulevardier.

It is not to be imagined that any part of the world can escape the encroachments of what is, sometimes more politely than truly, termed civilization. All nations are not as the Chinese of the golden age, when the population was so thick, Chuang Tzu tells us, that the people in one village could hear the dogs bark and the cocks crow in the next, and yet never had the vulgarity or curiosity to pay visits. The European is inherently a visitor. Pizarro, Raleigh and Champlain visited the new world, and the result today is the two Americas. Duplex and Clive found their way to Hindustan, and the result is the British empire in India. Bartholomew Diaz sailed round the cape of Good Hope, where today is the Dominion of South Africa, and finally, Captain Cook landed at the antipodes. Europe is overflowing and the Europeans, not being Chinese, will overflow, with more excuse than the Romans of the empire or the Italians of today, into north Africa, or anywhere else. The corn ships are a more vital necessity to the workers of Middlesex than to the free men of the Campagna. Just as the railway forced the British highwayman out of business, so the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis have had to give place to the custom houses of France. Ethically, the "foreign legion" may not be much more respectable than Kirke's Lambs, but if it comes to comparisons, the slave market in Marakesh and the prisons in Fez are not in the nature of ancient monuments which deserve protection. The inevitable had to be. It might have been the German eagle or it might have been the union jack; it is the tricolor, and it is waving today from Tangier to Timbuktu, whilst the camelots shout the news on the boulevards and the kiosques are plastered with the promotion of General Lyautey.

Wool Growing and the Fashions

INFLUENCE of styles in wearing apparel on some of the great industries of the world has been recognized more widely of late than ever before, the reason being, perhaps, that some of the changes of fashion have been uncommonly and impressively radical. The great textile markets of the world have been heard from in this particular. London, Nottingham, Paris, Lyons, Berlin, Vienna, the industrial Swiss cantons and New England have all protested against the hobble skirt. It has everywhere reduced the demand for dress goods. It has also affected seriously the demand for other cloths.

Not so much, however, has been heard from those concerned in the production of raw material, such as cotton, silk, wool, hair, etc., but it would seem that they are no longer going to keep silent. As a matter of fact, it is only of late that the growers have felt the effects of the goods curtailment incident to the tubular type of gown. The manufacturers were well stocked when the single-cylinder skirt came into vogue; when it became necessary for them to replenish their stock they cut down the size of their orders very considerably.

The American consul at Sydney, Australia, has forwarded to the state department at Washington a trade article published in Delgety's Annual Wool Review. Wool is Australia's great staple, and anything that affects wool affects nearly everything else in the commonwealth. The reintroduction of styles in men's wear that demand the use of a greater quantity of cloth than has been used recently gives great satisfaction to the reviewer, but this is neutralized by the continuance of the hobble skirt. This he regards as a fashion that has been the most baneful of any in modern times from the viewpoint of the wool grower. The adverse effect on wool consumption, trade and employment, owing to the almost universal adoption of the skimpy skirt, he says, has been enormous. Manufacturers of dress goods and skirts in France and England and elsewhere, he declares, "have been at their wits' end for work because this vagary in fashion has spoiled their trade." So long as the hobble skirt was confined to the wealthier classes, he tells us, the shrinkage in wool consumption, etc., was inappreciable, but as it spread to the masses there was a different story to tell. And he adds: "When it is considered that makers-up can cut a costume out of three and one fourth yards of fifty-four inch cloth, where a few years ago the quantity required was nearer six yards, it will be seen that the falling off in output has been enormous."

The average American woman has not, very likely, given much thought to the fact that the curtailment of the yardage in her skirt affects the cotton grower of the South, the silk grower of the Orient, the goat raisers of Switzerland and South America, the wool growers of Australia and the textile weavers of the world at large; yet such is the case. There is a community of interest among humanity at the present time—and it grows closer year by year—that is not confined within any geographical lines but extends into the remotest corners of the globe.

The Commerce Congress

THE FIFTH international congress of chambers of commerce held in Boston this week, with its various functions, will represent on its administrative side the acme of systematic planning by national, state and city officials and private individuals for assembly and entertainment of a world aggregation. Whatever its outcome, the preliminary twenty-four months' task of circularizing all countries, of enlisting diplomatic and consular officials and trade bodies in promoting attendance, of making easy the journey of delegates, and of providing for their entertainment and enlightenment, has been executed in a way to emphasize national hospitality.

Chief credit for the result already achieved, ere the congress formally opens, of course rests with the Boston Chamber of Commerce; but it has had splendid aid from similar organizations throughout the country, which, in their turn, will have the opportunity of welcoming the delegates as they tour the country after the congress adjourns. For it has been planned that the presence of so many influential traders and manufacturers of all the continents shall be taken advantage of in the most thoroughgoing way, and hence they are to see some of the great industries and producing centers of the interior as well as those of the coast states.

It is Boston's pleasant privilege to stand at the doorway of a continent, to make the cosmopolitan assembly feel at home in America, to provide for a free and full discussion of technical problems, and then to send the representative men forth to spy out the vast hinterland where both wealth and population now center. Boston appreciates the privilege and will try to create a favorable impression. Her complete resources are to be at the disposal of the honored guests during the week, for she realizes that never previously has so varied a company of influential men, differing so widely in race, creed, nationality and speech, been within her borders.

Test of Commission Government

THERE are two Kansas Cities. Kansas City, Mo., according to the census of 1910, has a population of 248,331. This is the Kansas City, of course, that is the more widely known. Kansas City, Kan., is in reality within the metropolitan district of its Missouri namesake, is divided from it by an imaginary line, has many interests in common with it, and, according to the census of 1910, has a population of 82,331. It outranks nearly all the other American cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants. As an evidence of its vitality it might be mentioned that it has more than doubled its population in the last twenty years and that its percentage of gain in the last decade was 34.2. Two years ago this city, dissatisfied with the old system of municipal government, adopted the commission plan. Its accomplishments since then are worthy of note as illustrations of what may be done under a simplified system of communal administration.

It was admittedly in a bad way, generally speaking, at the time the change was made. In the two years "chaotic conditions," to use the phrase of the Kansas City (Mo.) Star, have been cleared, the city has established itself upon a sound financial basis, it has built a new city hall and a new municipal light plant, and practically rebuilt its water plant. Notwithstanding an increase in its municipal expenditures of over \$1,000,000 and a general improvement in the public service, the tax rate has been reduced to 67 cents on each \$100 of valuation, or within 6.1 cents of the lowest rate paid in the community in years.

Furthermore, efficiency in every department of the city government has been increased. The municipality is conducted in a businesslike manner and with regard solely to the interests of its people. The public welfare is the first consideration. Under the commission form of government in Kansas City, Kan., and elsewhere, the term public welfare has taken on a new meaning. It is no longer confounded with the welfare of those who reside in wards represented by the most active aldermen, for the ward system of representation is eliminated. It is understood as a term embracing the whole people of the community, regardless of neighborhood or sectional or political lines and regardless, also, of "pull" or favoritism. Whenever and wherever commission government is honestly and capably administered, the story is the same, and it is one that is full of hope for American cities that have not as yet adopted it.

Eggs at five cents apiece is a prediction for the coming winter, and it will, no doubt, be taken as a well-merited rebuke by thousands of men who promised themselves that they would go in for chicken farming last spring.

THROUGH an atmosphere somewhat beclouded with contradictions, the careful and unprejudiced student of the coal situation may observe certain unquestionable facts. That there is an actual and not a pretended shortage in production seems indisputable from the testimony at hand, and that this is due in part to causes beyond the control of the operators may be admitted. The long strike and the frequency of holidays in the mining region since the strike ended, taken in connection with the falling off in the labor supply, are partly accountable for the original shortage and the failure to overcome it through the summer months. In the several statements explanatory of the situation, the allegation is made, repeated and reiterated, however, that the mine operators have not been particularly solicitous with regard to the shortage, and have not taken anything like vigorous steps to bring production up to the requirements. We find this passage, for example, in the statement of William C. Kirk, former president of the Philadelphia coal exchange. He is speaking of the generally unhappy labor conditions in the anthracite region: "There has not been a month when there have not been sporadic strikes at some of the mines, and instead of replacing the strikers with other miners, the operators have seemed to be satisfied to let things run along as usual. If they made up the shortage, all well and good; if they did not, then the consumer would have to pay the cost." "There has been a shortage of labor there" (in the anthracite region), says a Philadelphia despatch, "and the operators have not made this fact public because they know that if there was a serious shortage the premium that would be paid for coal would work to their advantage to a considerable extent." This assertion is said to be based upon allegations of coal dealers. Speaking to the same point, George W. Edwards, one of the largest

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handlers of the anthracite product in Philadelphia, is quoted as saying: "If they (the operators) had more men at work the shortage might have been reduced twice as much as it has been."

A phase of this showing that warrants the most serious consideration is the evidence it gives of possible indifference on the part of the operators to the welfare of the public. There is a shortage of supply due to a strike not of the public's making; there is a continuance of the deficiency in the coal supply, due to conditions in the anthracite region not of the public's creation. If the management of the mines fails to prove effective in dealing with the laborers—something with which the public has nothing to do—is the public not only expected to suffer with patience whatever inconvenience may result from this state of affairs, but to pay a premium to the operators upon this inconvenience?

The mine operators have the mines in trust for the people. In the last analysis this is the simple truth. There is an almost inexhaustible supply of coal in the earth. There is ample labor and machinery for its production. Yet the administration of the mines is such that the supply is inadequate to meet the demand and the price charged for this necessary commodity seems to be much more than it ought to be. A system of coal mining and coal distribution that breaks down so often, that is a constant and burdensome charge against the industry of the people, that preys upon the employer and employee alike—that threatens the comfort of millions of people—should be radically reformed. If this reformation demands a change from private to public control of the coal mines, then even this will have to come.

IT APPEARS to be the idea of Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia that the actual producer and the actual producing agencies—the creators of the material wealth of the nation—are not contributing enough already toward the maintenance of government. In a message to the city councils on Thursday he recommended that a graded tax of from 50 cents to \$1 be imposed upon all occupations, that all household furniture and furnishings above \$300 be taxed; that a tax of \$1 be placed upon each \$1000 worth of goods manufactured in the city; that a tax of 25 to 50 cents per horsepower be levied on all motor vehicles in addition to the state automobile fee; that a tax be paid on overhanging signs, on vaults under sidewalks, on conduits in the streets, on bank deposits and on physical property of public service corporations.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that several of the things in this list are not already taxed in Philadelphia. They are taxed elsewhere, and properly. All public grants or franchises or privileges should pay taxes. Privilege, generally speaking, should be made to pay the bill. But labor, industry, intellect, enterprise, energy; the things that make property, already taxed at every turn, should not be further burdened in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

The tangible wealth of Philadelphia is not to be found among those who would, under Mayor Blankenburg's system, be called upon to pay from 50 cents to \$1 on their occupations, nor among those who are the real workers and producers in any line. The tangible wealth of Philadelphia, as in all other cities, is to be found among those who profit by the activities of the producers, the people who control the capital and the land. Capital, legitimately employed, is as necessary and as useful as labor, and should, like labor, be free from every burden. It is the capital that is not legitimately employed, that fattens on unearned increment, that is a drain upon rather than a contributor to industry, that should be called upon to pay a much larger share than it is paying now toward meeting the cost of government.

Various have been the devices conceived and adopted for bringing this about, and many have been the failures. The personal tax system is the greatest failure of all. Mayor Blankenburg offers it as a panacea for Philadelphia's municipal revenue shortage in a form that emphasizes rather than removes its most objectionable features. The public revenues of the future are not going to be exacted of those who create wealth, but of those who possess it. One way of reaching this wealth was pointed out nearly forty years ago by Henry George.

THE other day in Georgia, the owners of one of the finest peach orchards in the state, containing 225,000 bearing trees, were reported to have deliberately destroyed the property. The orchard that was to be used henceforth for the cultivation of cotton. In explanation of all this the owners simply say that peach raising proved unprofitable. They point to the fact that during the present season thousands of bushels of excellent fruit were allowed to rot for the reason that no market could be found for them. Forty years ago farmers in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska were burning corn as fuel for a like reason. The reason in the latter case was as insubstantial as it is in the former. There was a market for all the corn raised forty years ago, but it was beyond the reach of the Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska farmers. It would be regarded as a shocking and a shameful thing if today any corn should be destroyed in any part of the West because of the difficulty in getting it to market. It is shocking and shameful that thousands of bushels of peaches and other fruit are allowed to rot in the United States every year because of the expense of getting them to the consumer.

The long and short of it is, there are consumers in the country for each peach raised in Georgia; every bushel of peaches raised on the destroyed 225,000 trees had a market; the trouble is that the system of distribution is wretchedly inefficient and inadequate. Fruit raisers, vegetable raisers, meat raisers—agricultural producers in general and all consumers—are at the mercy of this system, and are victims of its delays, its disappointments and its extortions.

No reason that can be called good exists for the annual waste of the earth's products consequent to the inability of the so-called modern system of distribution to bring the producer and the consumer together. Georgia peaches would have been welcome to thousands of communities that were denied them this season. If they could have been hauled quickly and cheaply they would have found ready sale at reasonable prices. The destruction of great orchards in disgust over the failure of this advanced country and age to meet the ordinary requirements of the people is not the way to solve the problem, but, perhaps, this industrial tragedy may serve the good purpose of arousing the American people to a realization of the fact that their whole distribution apparatus is antiquated and in need of complete adjustment to modern conditions and needs.

Making the Load Still Heavier

Georgia Peach Orchard Case